

NO. 6

textile

MAY • 15 • 1947

A complete account of the recent American Cotton Manufacturers 51st annual convention is published in this issue. Turn to Page 25 for the story, addresses and pictures.

bulletin

JACOBS

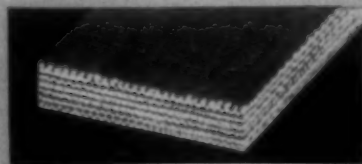
ENGINEERED

**Rubberized Fabric Straps
step up loom production**



AN ENGINEERED PRODUCT

Pre-stretched square woven cord fabric vulcanized together with BUNA "N" synthetic rubber are the two reasons JACOBS rubberized fabric loom strapping is a reinforced, flexible, oil-resistant, bonded mass of uniform strength built for *long life* and a *minimum of adjustment*.



Immediate delivery in any width or shape.

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 69

Helping Hand in the Weave Room



Hunt Spreaders Stabilize Looms . . . Increase Output

Hunt Spreaders have given new production impetus to lazy looms in hundreds of textile mills from Maine to Texas. These mills are exceeding production goals, making better quality fabrics, and lowering per-yard costs with the help of Hunt Spreaders. Check the advantages of equipping your looms with patented Hunt Spreaders. . . . Write today for detailed information.

Write for the new Mountain City Catalog.

SPREADERS

PRODUCT OF

MOUNTAIN CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

200 ACADEMY ST.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Remember the Early Auto?



How it shook, shimmied and vibrated! How it bucked like a broncho! It had bearings only at the ends of the crankshaft.



When additional bearings were added along the crankshaft greater speed and smoother performance became a reality.



Hunt Spreaders apply this same principle to looms. By adding 4 extra bearings they stabilize crankshafts and camshafts. They brace loom sides, reduce vibration, and permit greater speeds. Results: smoother operation, fewer break-downs, and more cloth output per loom.



Who Winds Cotton Yarn On Roto-Coners*?



More than 400 mills . . . including those which set the standards for quality. And more cotton spinners are replacing old equipment with Roto-Coners* than any other machine.

It's the exclusive Rotary Traverse that gives the Roto-Coner* winding machine highest productivity, lowest operating cost and lowest maintenance cost . . . and gives the winding package superior delivery characteristics,

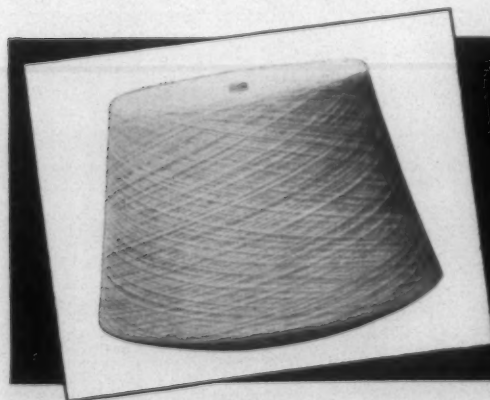
proper density, perfect appearance.

- One standard traversing device for any one class of work
- Easily convertible from coning to tubing
- One high winding speed for all yarn sizes
- No cams or other fast-wearing parts
- Uniform yarn inspection
- Packages free from roll cuts and underwinds

For lowest cost of manufacturing and maximum assurance of satisfactory results in subsequent operations . . . wind cotton yarns (also wool, worsted, spun rayon) on the machine that revolutionized drum winding. Write for Bulletin 144.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Utica,
Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Los
Angeles, Montreal, Hamilton

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



ROTO-CONER



Open-Wind Cones for Knitting

WARPING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

Clothe your cards with a **TUFFER TENSION REGULATOR** *and Tuffer Motor Drive*

Using the Tuffer Tension Regulator and Tuffer Motor Drive, one man and a helper can clothe the most difficult roll in an exceedingly short time!

Whether used on cylinders or doffers, the Tuffer

Tension Regulator puts on card clothing with smooth, even tension. You'll do it faster and better with the Tuffer Tension Regulator and Tuffer Motor Drive!

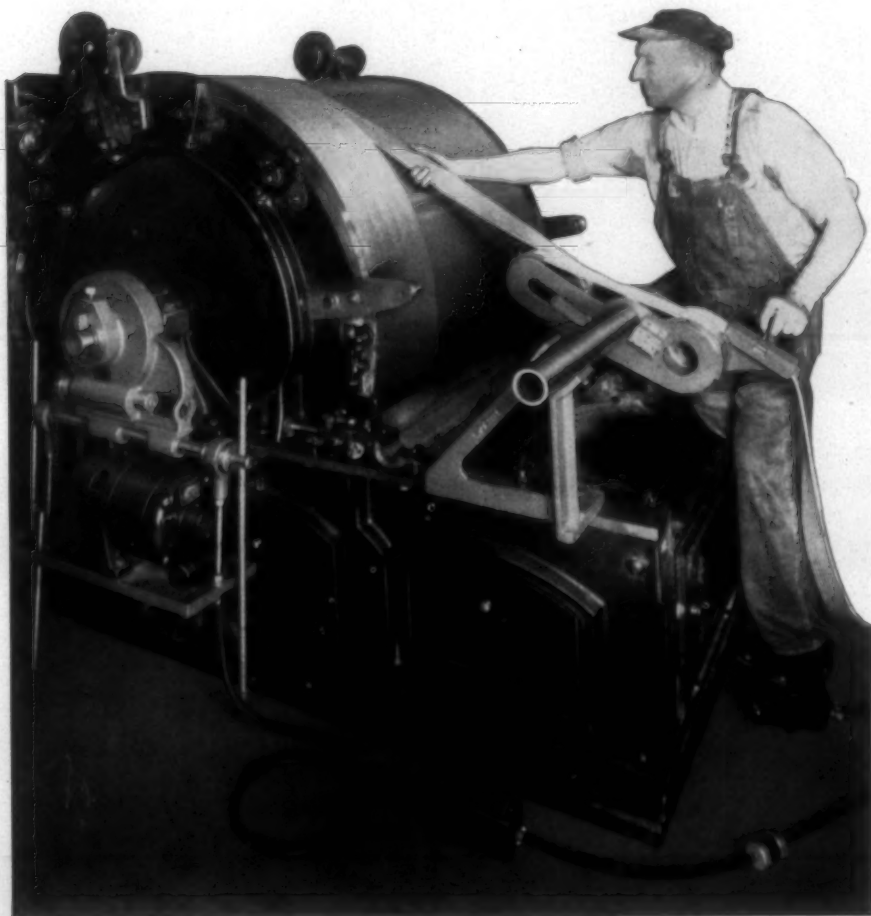
Tuffer Tension Regulator

A rugged, lightweight device for regulating tension when clothing cards. Sturdy steel construction—no complicated parts—weighs only 62 lbs. Frictionless, sealed roller bearings.

Tuffer Motor Drive

A small electric motor sends its power through gear reduction to the shaft of a cylinder or doffer. Simple sleeve-bushings make it custom fitted to the cards. Plugs in like a vacuum cleaner—takes but little more power.

Why do it the hard, costly way when you can use a Tuffer Tension Regulator? For complete information... ask our representative or write to any Howard plant or branch office.



HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.

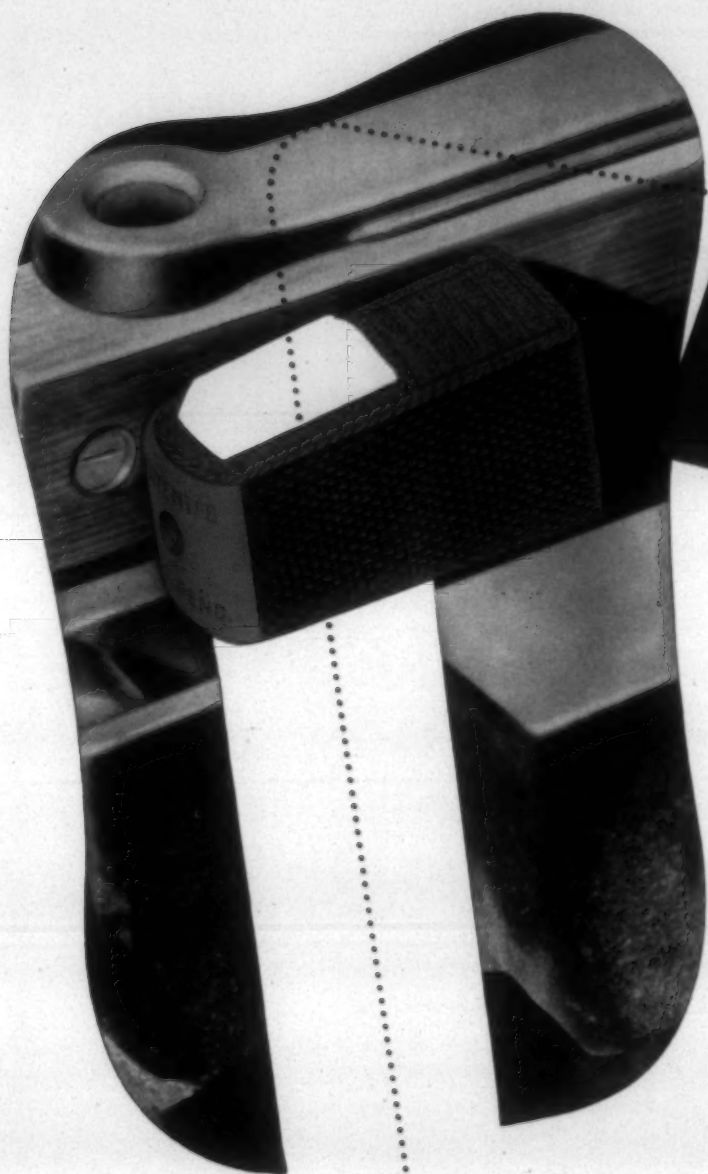
Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas

Direct Representation in Canada

A-4

TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE



No equal for
"staying put"
 on the picker stick

Dayton De Luxe Loop Pickers are virtually "built around a hole" designed to meet all characteristics of the picker stick. Practical design includes a slightly flared bottom so that when the picker is started onto the stick the taper prevents tearing of the loop ply and facilitates centering. When the Dayton picker is driven onto the stick, there is nothing to break . . . nothing to expand. Dayton design, plus specially-patented symmetrical loop construction, anchors it into position and holds it in place indefinitely.

Too, the specially-designed picker stick hole includes "forward tilt". Another Dayton feature which insures correct shuttle contact. For the complete story write:

TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION
 DAYTON RUBBER

Main Sales Office: Woodside Building,
 Greenville, S. C.
 Factory: Waynesville, N. C.

★
 ADDITIONAL REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SPECIFY DAYTON LOOP PICKERS

Loom can be boxed the same at all times.

Keep their shape.

Easy to install—fit the stick.

Made of especially woven fabric.

Roughness reduced to absolute minimum.

Lerked-in fillings are reduced to a minimum.

Cuts picker costs as much as 50%.

Only picker built to stand pounding of high-speed loom.

"Stey put" on stick.

All pickers uniform in size.

Dayton Rubber

THE NATIONAL UNDERWEAR

MEN
AND
BOYS



FOR
ALL
SEASONS

Pull-Over Shirts + Woven Shorts

Full Cut Athletic Union Suits

**Fig Leaf Briefs and
Mid-Length Shorts**

Sport Shirts

Union Suits and Shirts & Drawers

Middleweight Winter Sets

Sleeveless and short sleeve shirts, mid-thigh,
knee and ankle drawers.

Children's Knit Sleepers

P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY + WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

New York Selling Office - 93 Worth Street

When
you
buy
DRAPER
LOOMS

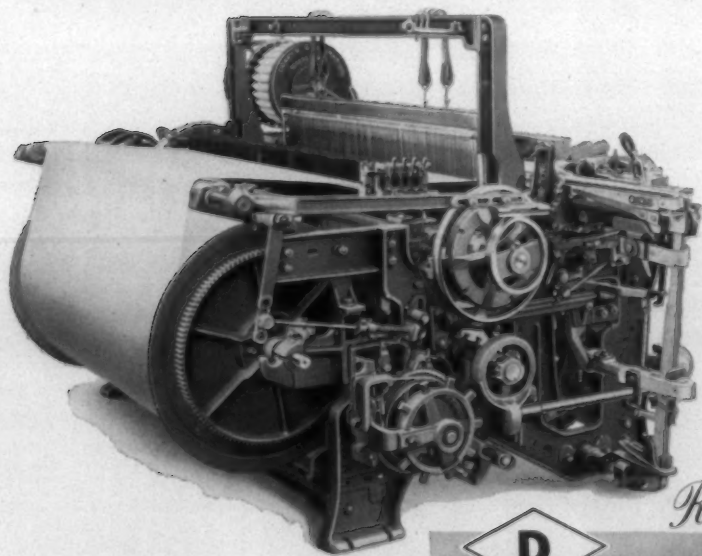
you are *Buying Production!*

You are buying a production tool—a loom that will produce more and better cloth at less cost.

There is no mystery about it. It is a simple basic fact of our economy. To stay in business—to meet competition successfully—to continue to pay high wages—to pay satisfactory dividends—you must have machines that produce more at less cost.

It makes no difference whether it is a shuttleless loom; a circular loom; an archless loom; a loom with or without electronic devices; a bobbin changer or a shuttle changer; you need and must have a machine that produces the kind of cloth you want at the lowest possible cost per yard.

Our present Super High Speed X-2 Model Looms meet these conditions. Their capacity to produce economically is well established. These looms are running consistently at 200 or more picks per minute under regular mill conditions. They are production machines weaving more and better cloth more economically.

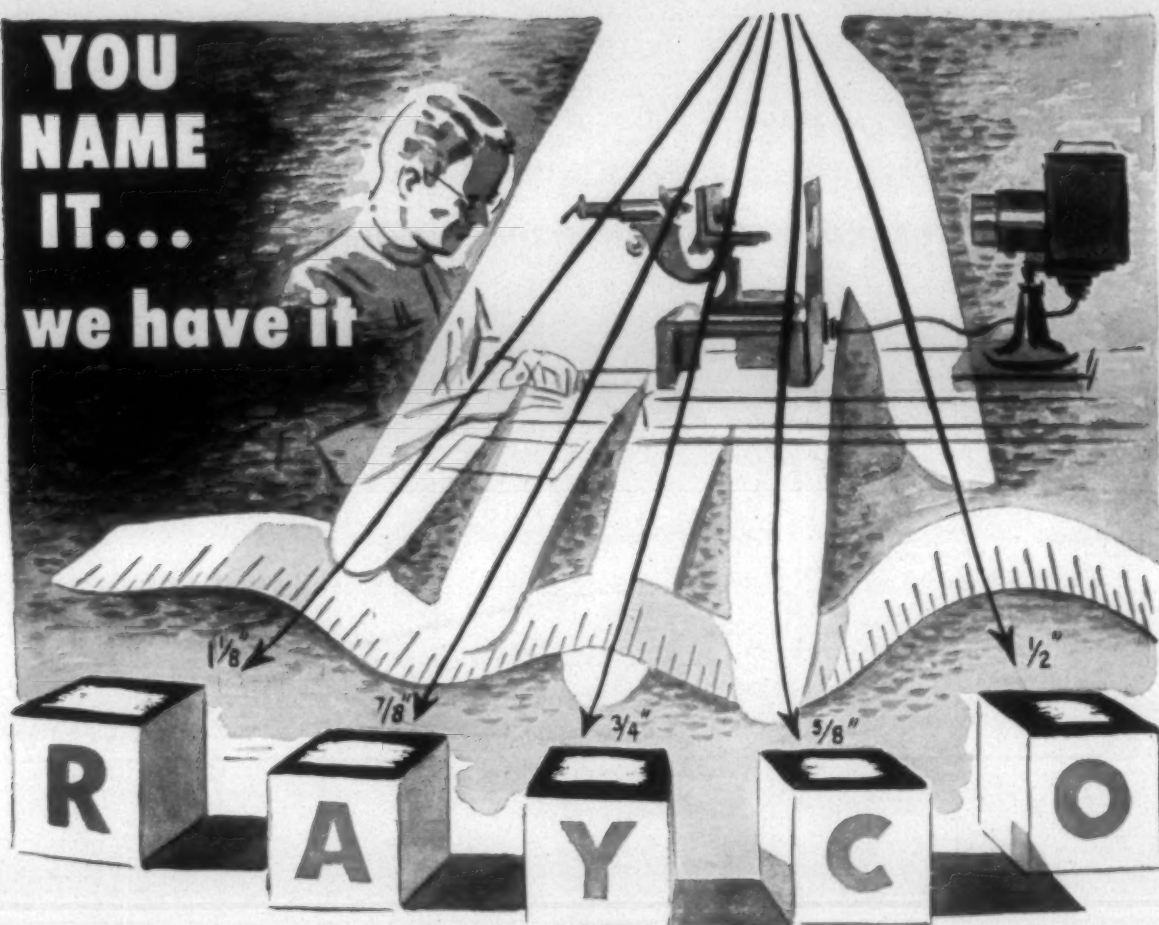


Retaining leadership through research.



DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE - MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.

**YOU
NAME
IT....
we have it**



Through laboratory testing we are able to supply you with the exact fibers or fiber blends you specify. Our close contacts with our own and our contracted mills allow us to inaugurate quality control and correct classification at the source of supply.

We have on hand a wide variety of fibers—cotton; cotton and rayon blends; rayon, aralac and cotton blends; and assorted rayon

scraps. We can furnish these in comber noils, card strips, spinners and rovings (machined and unmachined), colored card strips, soiled cards, and woven cuttings.

Tell us *what* you want in staple length, color, strength, percentage of foreign matter, resiliency and drag and we will quote you promptly on the exact material to do the best job for you. Wire or write us today.

The RAILWAY SUPPLY & MFG. CO. and Affiliates

Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton and Synthetic Fibers

General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Plants and Sales Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio • Franklin, Ohio • Atlanta, Ga. • Charlotte, N. C. • Covington, Tenn. • Greensboro, N. C. • Memphis, Tenn. • New York, N. Y. • Chicago, Ill. • Detroit, Mich.

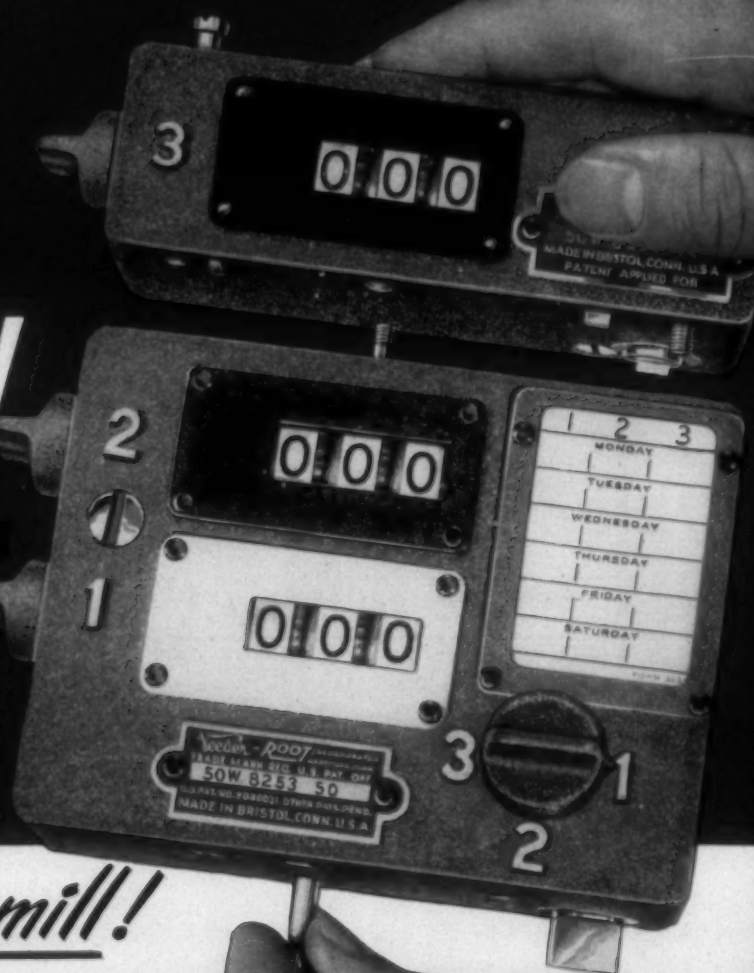


RAYCO

**COTTON &
SYNTHETIC
FIBERS**

Veeder-Root Vantage-Points

QUICK Convertibility 23 FROM 2 TO 3 SHIFT OPERATION



...right in your own mill!

HERE'S HOW EASY IT IS:

1. Remove 2 seals and oiler . . . then just attach the 3rd-Shift Counting Unit to the top of the 2-Shift 2-3 Pick Counter (as shown), with the three brass screws furnished.

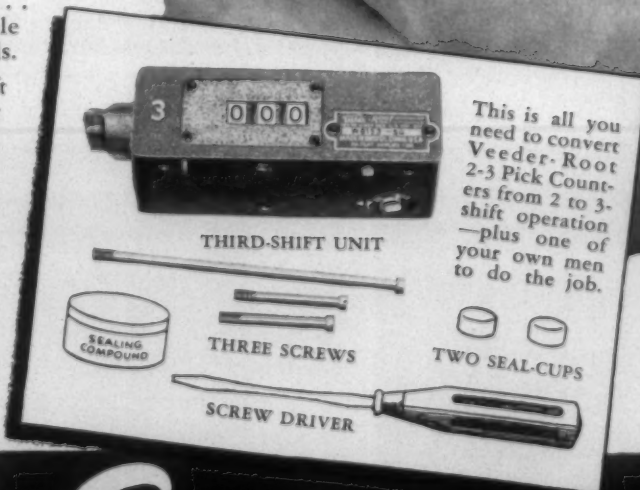
2. Tighten the screws with a screwdriver . . . replace seals and oiler. *And the job is done!*

Your own men can do this job . . . *in your own mill* . . . in a few minutes per counter. There's no appreciable disruption of production . . . or of production records.

What's more, you don't have to buy these 3rd-Shift Counting Units *until you convert* from 2 to 3-shift operation. This quick, money-saving convertibility is one of the many exclusive features of Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters. Watch this space for other important features to follow. And get in touch with your Veeder-Root Field Engineer on *all* your current counter needs . . . for looms, frames, and all other types of textile machinery.

VEEDER-ROOT INC., HARTFORD 2, CONN.

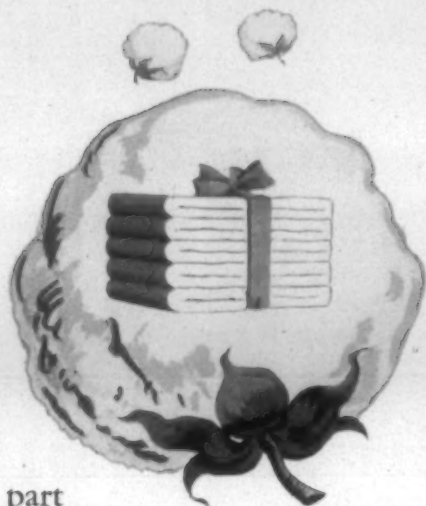
OFFICES IN: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Mexico City. In England: Veeder-Root Ltd., Dickinson Works, 20 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey. In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



2-3

COTTON WEEK

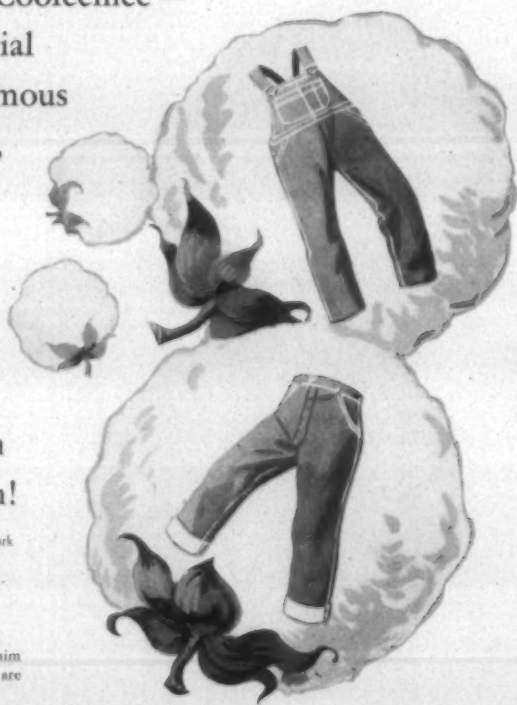
Celebrating the Post-war Progress
of an Industry Basic to
American Prosperity



Erwin Mills is playing its part
in the re-establishment of cotton
textile manufacture to normal peacetime uses.
Erwin's fine nationally known sheets and
pillow cases—Erwin Superb*,
White Star* and Cooleemee*—
are now in substantial
production. The famous
Erwin Bluserge* Denim,
country-wide favorite for work clothes
on farms, railroads, ranches and in
factories—is gradually catching up with
normal needs. Erwin BluSurf*
Sportdenim*—pre-war style leader for
women's and children's playclothes—is back in
production again!

*Trademark

Note: both Bluserge Denim
and BluSurf Sportdenim are
SANFORIZED.



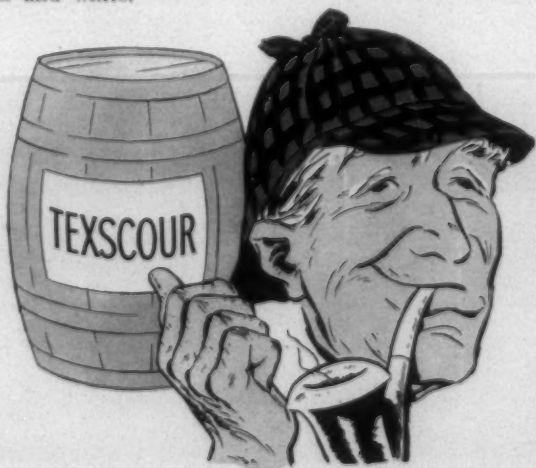
JOSHUA L. BAILY & CO., INC., *Selling Agents*
40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.



... mused the Soap Sleuth, fingering his violin. "I had just returned from helping another chap with his scouring problems, when suddenly . . .



"At first, I thought it might be a case of the wrong kind of soap. But when I saw *Armour's Texscour* being used for their scouring of wool piece goods, I was convinced the manager knew his soaps. You see, **TEXSCOUR**, the red oil base flake soap with a low titer of 8-12° C., gives quick, lasting suds. **TEXSCOUR** cuts grease, knocks out soil and foreign material—rinses fast and completely, gets wool clean and white.



"The door of my 31st Street Laboratory burst open! A frantic mill manager rushed in muttering about the felting and shrinking of his wool piece goods! I set out for clues.

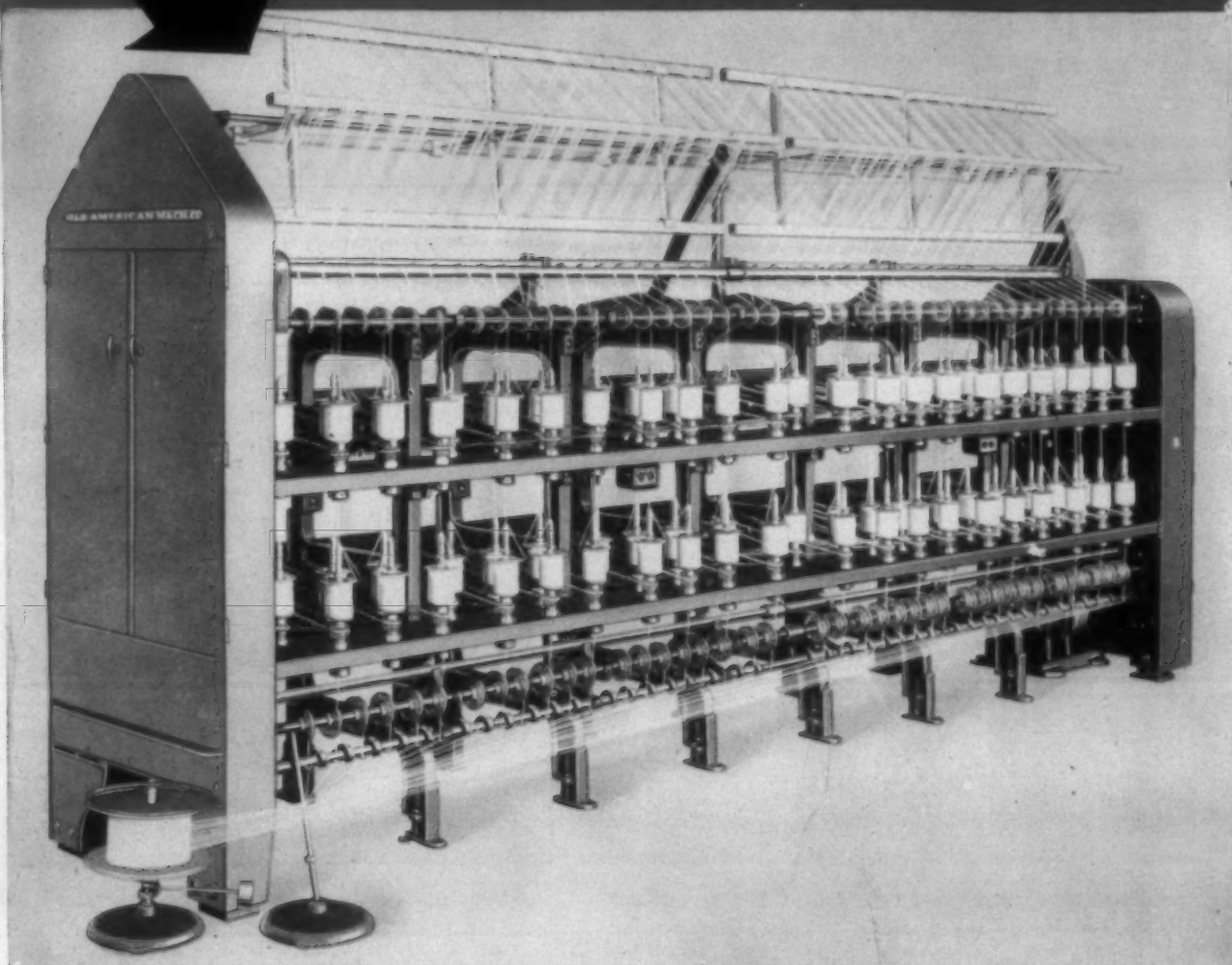


"Anyway, one check of the scouring bowls, and I didn't need my trusty glass to spot the trouble. *The liquor temperature was much too high!* Good scouring must be done at *low* temperatures to keep wool from felting and shrinking. That manager now gets a *better, cleaner* scour using **TEXSCOUR** at the right temperatures. Incidentally, I've helped with quite a few textile problems. A telephone call is all that's needed to get me on the job."

Armour
INDUSTRIAL
Soap

Armour and Company, 1355 W. 31st., Chicago 9, Ill.

H & B RUBBER



The H & B Rubber Covering Machine produces covered rubber yarn of accurately measured, fully controlled elongation and perfect balance. Only such yarn can be used, with complete assurance of trouble-free operation, to make bathing suits, foundation garments, hos-

iery, accessories and other articles of clothing, with the quality that *sells*. To achieve this, the H & B Rubber Covering Machine incorporates a number of exclusive mechanisms, and these are "the little things that make a big difference" in the finished garments.

H & B AMERICAN

Builders of Modern

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT

R COVERING MACHINE

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS

that make a Big Difference

VARIABLE ELONGATION DRIVE

This variable speed drive—all enclosed in the head end—permits full control of elongation while the machine is running. This feature eliminates stop marks on the finished product and assures a covered rubber yarn that will not vary in stretch characteristics when woven or knitted into the finished garment.

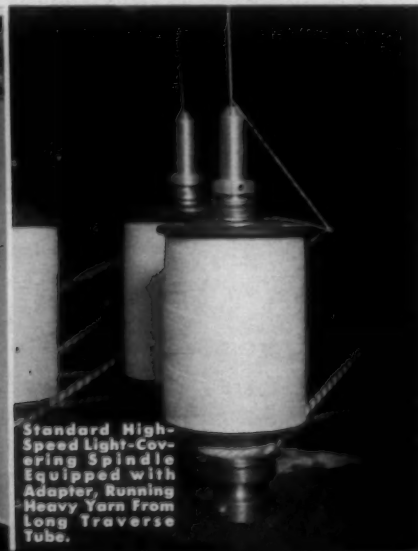
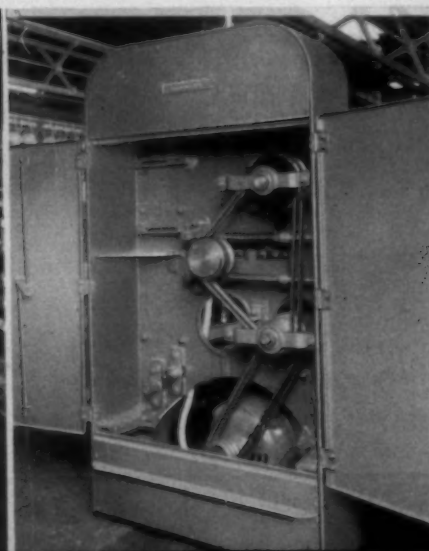
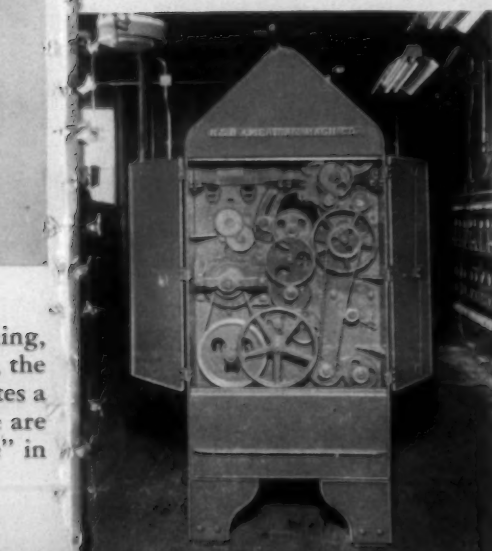
VARIABLE UPPER SPINDLE DRIVE

This variable speed drive—all enclosed in the foot end and adjustable while machine is in operation—assures a perfectly balanced covered rubber yarn. This yarn is free of stop marks, dormant as it is wound on the reels, and thus easily workable in subsequent garment manufacturing.

BALL BEARING SPINDLE

In the newly redesigned high speed spindle we are making use of the grease sealed injection type ball bearing. This prevents talc from entering the bearings and insures a free running spindle that is easily lubricated—one lubrication lasting from 9 to 12 months. Its one piece unit construction with bullet and flyer makes doffing quick and easy.

That's why we say, "It's the LITTLE things that make a BIG difference."



Standard High-Speed Light-Covering Spindle Equipped with Adapter, Running Heavy Yarn From Long Traverse Tube.

N MACHINE CO.

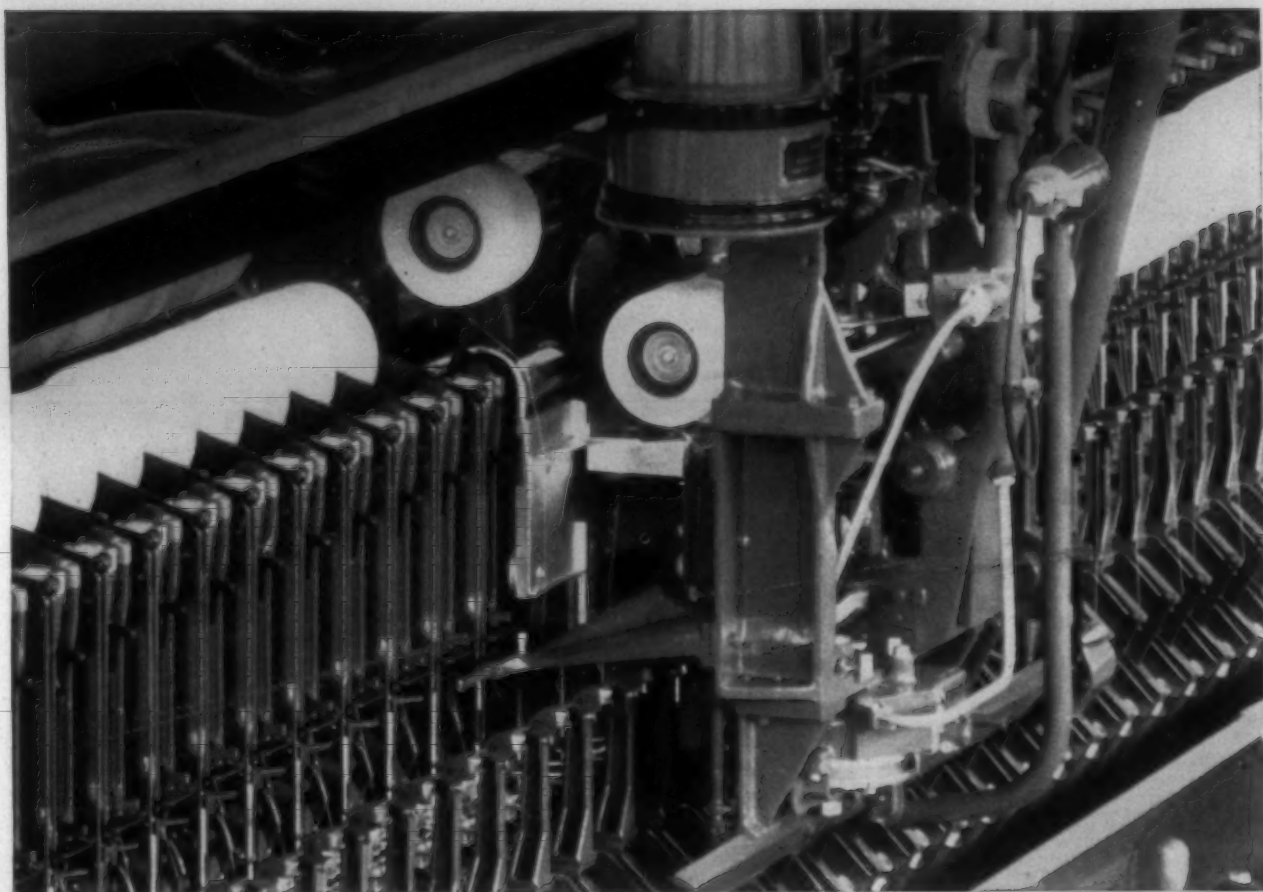
Textile Machinery

PORT DIVISION

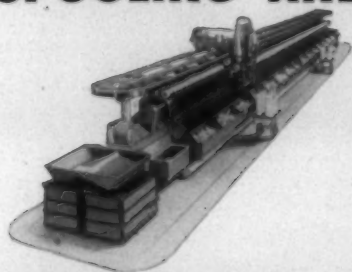
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.

BRANCH OFFICES

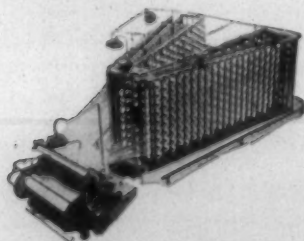
ATLANTA, GA.
815 CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
1201 JOHNSTON BUILDING



EVEN WHEN RUN ONLY PART TIME, BARBER-COLMAN SPOOLING AND WARPING IS A GOOD INVESTMENT



AUTOMATIC SPOOLER



SUPER-SPEED WARPERS

While the Barber-Colman System of Spooling and Warping has been generally accepted as "standard" in American cotton mills, many mill men have thought that it could perform to advantage only in the larger mills. This is not the case. The economies which can be achieved with Barber-Colman equipment are so substantial that the machines can be a good investment for many of the smaller mills *even though the number of looms to be served is such that the equipment is not run to full capacity.* This has been proved in a number of instances. The purchase of each of these machines was preceded by a careful survey of the individual mill conditions which proved that the investment would be a paying proposition. Before you discard the idea of using Barber-Colman Spooling and Warping as "only for the big mills", ask for a survey — there is a good chance that it may show how you, too, can reduce costs and improve your product. Ask your Barber-Colman representative for detailed information.

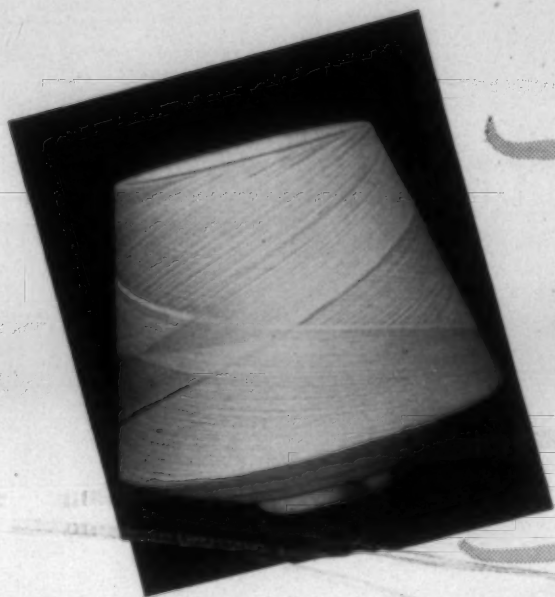
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

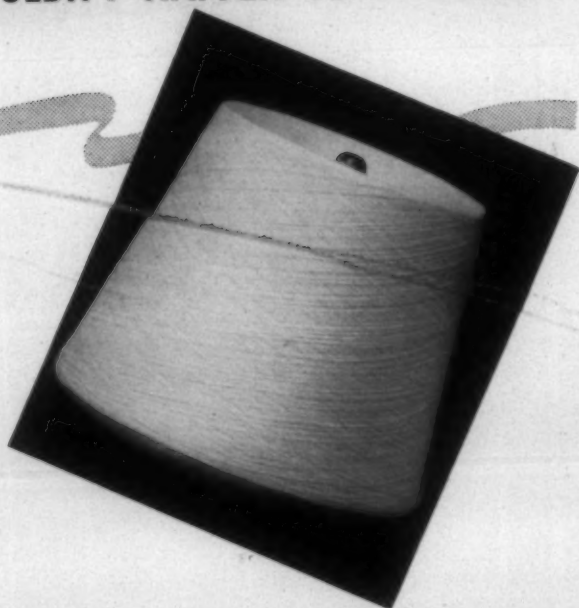
GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



Ribbon Wind

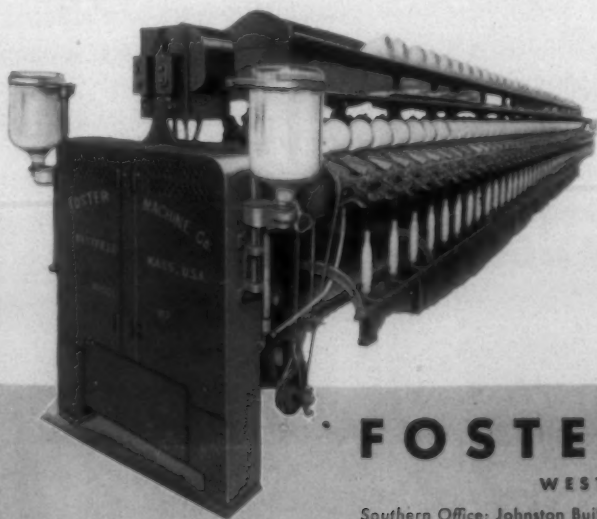
IT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN TO A CONE



AND IT DOESN'T HAPPEN TO

FOSTER MODEL 102 CONES

EVERY SPINNER and every knitter knows that ribbon wind on a cone is to be avoided. The ribbon breaker on the Foster Model 102 Winder eliminates ribbon wind. This is accomplished by means of a split sheave (held together by a spring) on the traverse drive, which automatically varies the speed of the traverse as the diameter of the package increases.



OTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE FOSTER MODEL 102 ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. Increases production 100% over obsolete models.
2. Reduces operating cost 1/3, compared with obsolete models.
3. Cone holder which swings out at convenient height permitting quick, easy doffing.
4. Several types of self threading tension and slub catching attachments.
5. Empty bobbin conveyor BELOW bobbin pins, which discharges into STANDARD sized truck. No handling of bobbin boxes. Double conveyor is furnished when different bobbins are used on different sides of machine.
6. Machine can be equipped to wind tubes, knitting cones, dye packages or warping cones any taper.

SEND FOR BULLETIN A-95

FOSTER MACHINE CO.

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Southern Office: Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.; Canadian Representative: Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Bldg., 660 Ste. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec.

CARTER FABRICS CORPORATION

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA • SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA



CLEVELAND CLOTH MILLS

SHELBY, NORTH CAROLINA



SLATER MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.

SLATER, SOUTH CAROLINA



STANLEY MILLS, Inc.

STANLEY, NORTH CAROLINA

Executive Offices — Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

Subsidiaries of J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

WEAVERS OF QUALITY

Rayon Fabrics

Selling Agents — J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

44 LEONARD STREET • NEW YORK CITY



Yes, the Use of
BECCO HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
HAS INCREASED
in the Textile Industry

● Indicative of the increase in the use of Becco Hydrogen Peroxide, is the fact that we have increased the number of our tank cars by more than 1300 per cent from 1931 to 1947!

What is the reason for this steady substantial growth in the use of Becco Hydrogen Peroxide? This continuous growth is not because of only *one* reason, but several. First, as a result of continuous research, Becco Hydrogen Peroxide has been improved to meet the specific requirements of the textile industry. Second, Becco Hydrogen Peroxide is very easy to handle, whether goods are bleached

in kiers, package or other machines by the cold method or by continuous steam bleaching. Shipped in drums or tank cars, it is easily, quickly and automatically fed to the point of use. Third, Becco research has been devoted in large part to improving textile bleaching. As a result of many years of this research, Becco's engineers and chemists are qualified to give valuable advice on textile bleaching. Why not ask them what system is most suitable for bleaching and processing your goods, whether they be cotton, wool, knit goods, rayon or other natural and synthetic fibres. No obligation.



BECCO SALES CORPORATION
 AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
 BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

New York

Boston

Philadelphia

Chicago

Charlotte

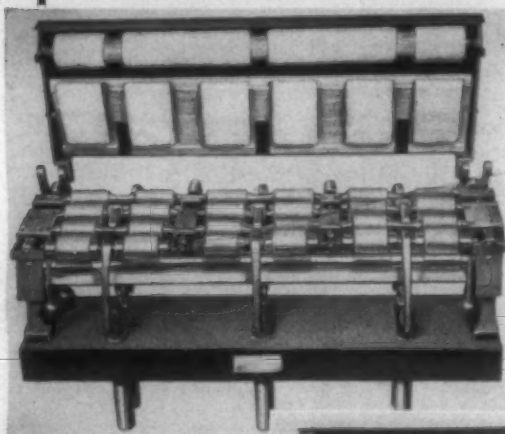
NEW SACO-LOWELL CONTROLLED DRAFTING ASSEMBLIES FOR ROVING AND SPINNING

These Saco-Lowell drafting assemblies for Roving and Spinning offer mills a range of equipment which can process with equal efficiency Cotton, Rayon, Wool or Blends. Their flexibility, with regard to both character and staple length of stock which can be processed, is such, that yarns most in demand to meet fashion's latest requirements can be furnished without necessitating any extensive mechanical changes or added capital investment.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS • BOSTON

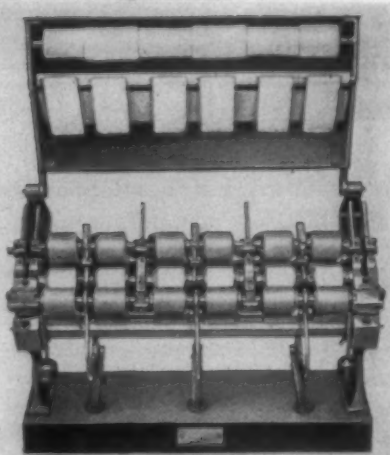
SHOPS AT BIDDEFORD, MAINE

BRANCHES: Charlotte • Greenville • Atlanta



ROVING

The Saco-Lowell J-3 Controlled Draft Unit is the standard roving drafting assembly used to process cotton. The practical drafts range from 10 to 24 on carded stock and up to 30 on combed stock. It can also be used for the synthetic fibres up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

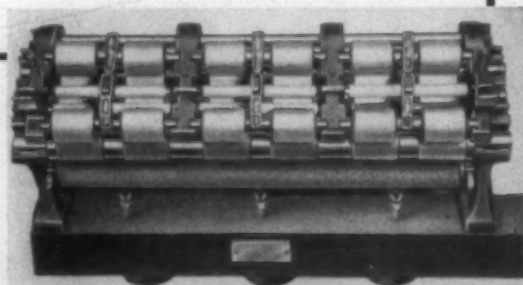
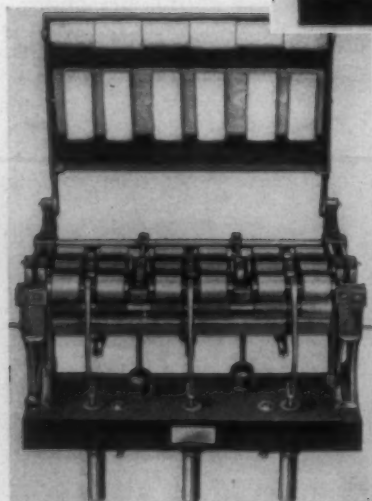


ROVING

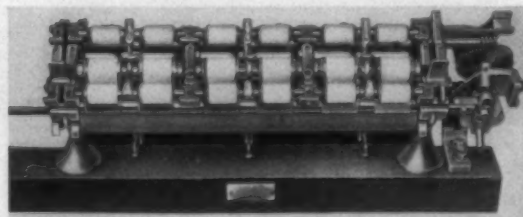
The FS-2 Controlled Draft Roving Assembly is equally efficient on stocks consisting of cotton, synthetics, wool, or mixes of these fibres. This assembly has the ability not only to handle a very wide range of staple lengths, from short cotton to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " synthetic fibres, but also blends of widely variable staple lengths. Depending upon the material, drafts of up to 40 may be used.

ROVING

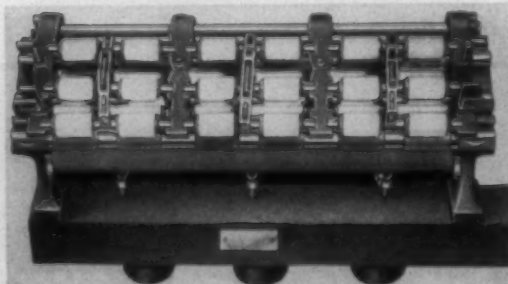
The FS-1 Controlled Draft Roving Assembly, sometimes called the 3 over 4, is especially designed for synthetics and blends containing fibres up to 3" long. It can be operated with drafts as high as 20 to 24. It can also be used for processing short wool tops.



SPINNING. The Z-2 Spinning System is used for the processing of long-staple synthetics and natural fibres such as wool. While it will process cotton satisfactorily for medium and coarse counts, it is especially designed for synthetics and blends containing fibres up to 3".



SPINNING. The Shaw Controlled Draft Spinning System is especially adapted for the production of fine combed yarns. Drafts range from 25 to 40. This system employs a new principle which will have far-reaching effects on the technology of cotton spinning.



SPINNING. This Better Draft Spinning has been standard for the production of cotton yarns since 1926. It is equally efficient on carded or combed stock. The drafts can go as high as 16 to 18 with carded stock, 18 to 22 with combed stock.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON COMPANY, INC.

90 WORTH STREET
AT BROADWAY
WILLIAM ISELIN & CO., INC.
FACTORS

BOSTON
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

May 15, 1947

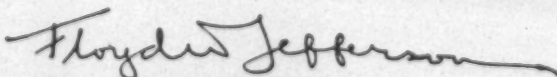
TO MILLS INTERESTED IN SALES CONTINUITY:

Maintaining a flow of wanted goods to market at equitable prices is the only way to stay in business—profitably.

Our completely integrated operation for mill account only, offers planned merchandising of grey cloth, finished cloth and fabricated household articles.

Styled by our own staff of experts. Sold through our nationwide system of selling offices in principal cities and our direct export division to world markets.

We solicit an opportunity to discuss with mill executives our plans of distribution.



FLOYD W. JEFFERSON
President

FWJ/ak

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➡ **NO OTHER BOX NEEDED** . . . because, with adapter base, this revolutionary design fits, either **RIGHT** or **LEFT-HAND**, **ANY** current make of card.

*For lower costs and improved operating efficiency in your Card Room, investigate the Southern States Comb Box **TODAY!** Write for Bulletin TB-100.*

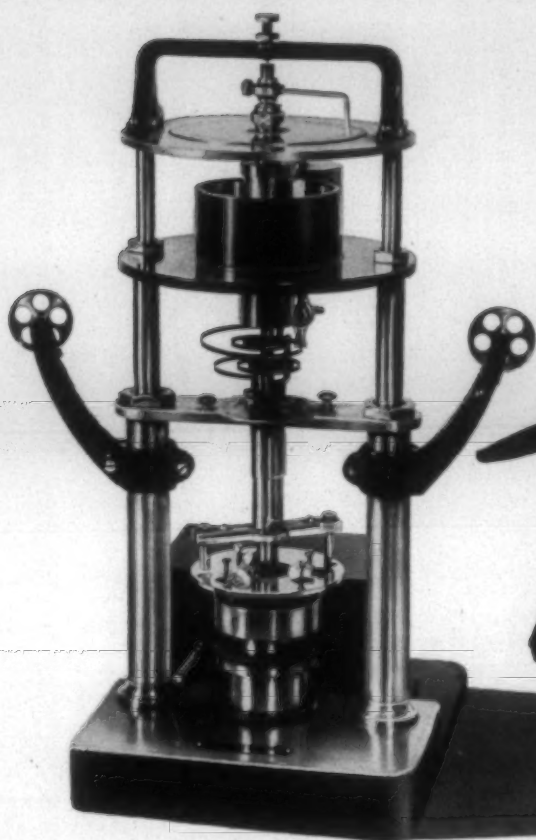


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American Association Elects Callaway

FULLER E. CALLAWAY, JR., of Callaway Mills at La Grange, Ga., was elected chairman of the board of government of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the session concluding the four-day 51st annual A. C. M. A. convention April 30-May 3 at the Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga. Harvey W. Moore, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., stepped up from second vice-president to first vice-president. Other officers include Ellison S. McKissick, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C., second vice-president; and Dr. William P. Jacobs and F. Sadler Love, both of Charlotte, N. C., re-elected president-treasurer and secretary, respectively.

New directors elected include Elliott W. Springs, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; H. K. Hallett, the Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.; Hearne Swink, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; Charles C. Hertwig, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Joe L. Lanier, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; Robert H. Chapman, Inman (S. C.) Mills; and C. B. Nichols, Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C.

Elected to the executive committee were J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Paul K. McKenney, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; and Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Alternates elected were W. N. Banks, Grantville (Ga.) Mills; A. K. Winget, Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Joe L. Lanier, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and R. E. Henry, Dunegan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Approval of a recommendation by P. S. Howe, Jr., chairman of the board of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in his address at the opening session, that something be done to effect more unity of action among the various trade associations resulted in the appointment of a committee on unification of industry representation and relationships, to include Fuller E. Callaway, Jr.; W. D. Anderson, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; C. A. Cannon; Fred Symmes, Union-Buffalo Mills, Greenville, S. C.; and Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Preliminary to the programmed general sessions, the A. C. M. A. board of government met for dinner Wednesday night, April 30, when a survey of the year's work was given and reports of standing committees and recommendations to the annual meeting were made. Meanwhile, more than 400 registrants were testifying by their signatures that this was one of the largest attended meetings in A. C. M. A. history. Mr. Montgomery, outgoing chairman of the board, presided at the opening session Thursday morning, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., first vice-president, at the Friday morning session, and Harvey W. Moore, second vice-president, at the final Saturday morning session.

Complete texts of four of the first session's speakers are carried in this issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, they being "Challenge to Modern Management," Rev. George D. Heaton, Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte, N. C.; "The Industry," Percy S. Howe, Jr., chairman of the board of the Cotton-Textile Institute; "Southern Textiles and Southern Railroads—Past and Present," E. R. Oliver, vice-president, Southern Railway; and "Textiles Tomorrow," W. P. Jacobs, president and treasurer, A. C. M. A. The other speakers at this session were G. E. Huggins of Martel Mills Corp., who outlined progress in the cotton industry's efforts to improve its public relations, and Pendleton Dudley of Dudley, Anderson & Yutzy, public relations counselors.

The cotton textile industry, said Mr. Dudley, is as human, if not more so, than any other industry and has become a source of news interest for many newspapers. He said that the American people expect industry to make profits and textile mills cannot be blamed for making them. He said that this idea was the basis of one of the public relations committee's recent releases. In his expressed opinion, better progress has been made within a short time in improving cotton textiles' public relations than in any other industry, and he is confident that cotton manufacturers and distributors will begin to feel a friendlier and more sympathetic public. As an illustration of unfavorable publicity, Mr. Huggins referred to a radio program which quoted a critical letter from a cotton mill worker, and then declared that cotton manufacturers cannot afford to let the whole industry be indicted because of the experience of a few workers carefully selected for the purpose.

Opposition to all legislation "guaranteeing by law" the non-inflammability of goods made of cotton, rayon or other synthetic fibers was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted at the opening session. It was stated that the problem of fireproofing cloth is not one that can be controlled by spinning and weaving mills, but that the proper approach to the question of flammability is through continued research towards the development of processes which can be applied in the manufacture of the end products in which the various fabrics are used.

The discussions of two speakers at the session on the second convention morning—those of George A. Sloan, publisher of the *Southern Agriculturist*, on "New Frontiers—Cotton and Cotton Textiles," and Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, on "The Value of Cotton and Textiles"—are carried in full in this issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. Other speakers at this session were John Reagan, publicity director of Sonoco Products Co., who described the "Use of Local Radio in Community Relations;"

Donald Russell, former assistant Secretary of State, who discussed "Foreign Affairs;" and Maj.-Gen. Robert N. Littlejohn, chief of War Assets Administration, who told of "Textiles at War and War Surplus."

Mr. Reagan, illustrating his talk, presented a short transcript of the type of program that has been helpful in building good will for employers.

Branding numerous outspoken critics of American foreign policy as purveyors of "cheap claptrap," Mr. Russell of Spartanburg, S. C., appealed for support of the Washington Administration, declaring that the "continuing foreign policy" set by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes is the major basis for an enduring world peace. Present foreign policy, he continued, is not aggression in any sense, will pay dividends in national security and world peace, and is definitely opposed to aggression by any nation in the world. The former assistant to Mr. Byrnes, also a guest of the A. C. M. A., reminded the cotton manufacturers that American troops in Germany are vital to the future welfare of Europe, as Germany "is the industrial heart of Europe."

General Littlejohn, representing the War Assets Administration, announced to the association that the W. A. A. seems to be "going out of business, so far as textiles are concerned." He also disclosed the fact that "both the Army and Navy are withdrawing large quantities of fabrics" which previously were declared surplus, and that the War and Navy Departments hereafter will not declare any large quantities of textile materials as available for sale as surplus property. Consequently, he added, the W. A. A. will hang up the "Sold Out" sign when it has disposed of \$23,000,000 worth—original cost—of textiles now offered, or in process of being offered, for sale as surplus.

Highlighting the convention's social program was the banquet and fashion show, "The American Way in Cotton," held Friday night. Hugh M. Comer, president of Avondale Mills, was toastmaster. Although his remarks and introductions of distinguished guests were made in serio-comic fashion, he declared, in serious vein, that mechanization would bring new wealth to the South.

Sponsors of the all-cotton fashion show were the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council. Margot Herzog, fashion director of the institute and council, conducted the showing. Ed Lipscomb, promotion director of the council, described the use of cotton bags for clothing and presented a special group of apparel made from cotton

bags. Thirty outfits were shown, highlighting cottons for an active sports life, versatile cottons for day and evening, sleep attire and rainwear. Tailored suits were well received by the audience and interest shown in the use of cotton for all-year-round wear.

The Saturday morning session, concluding the convention, featured talks by Wyss L. Barker, chairman of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, on "Our Functions as Related to Cotton Textiles;" Ward Delaney, director of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., on "Research in Textiles;" C. C. Smith, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on "The Cotton Program;" Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, on "Textile Prices;" Walter S. Montgomery on "Yesterday and Today," which is carried in this issue along with the papers by Mr. Smith and Mr. Barker. A description of the work of the National Cotton Council was presented by Rhea Blake, Ed Lipscomb, M. K. Horn and Robert Jackson.

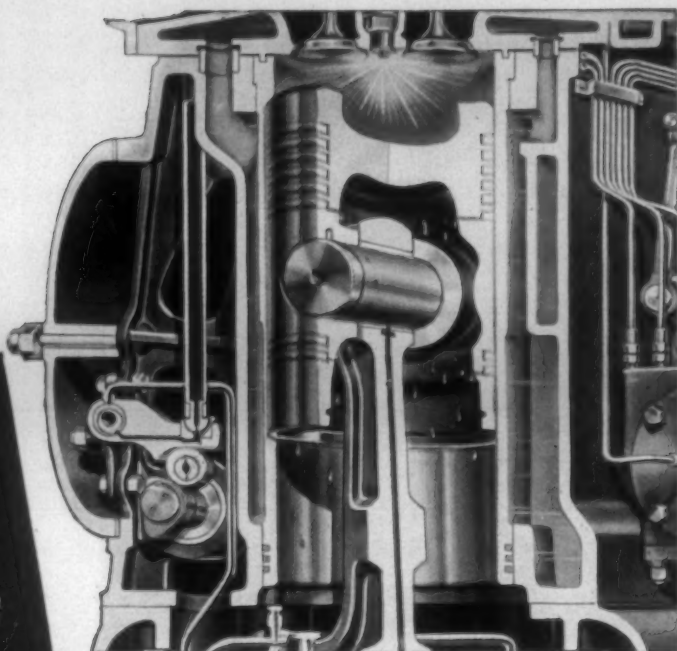
Only through research can the industry hope to obtain technological improvements which would place it in a position of being able to reduce costs and offset competition, said Mr. Delaney. He added that the industry has become cognizant of the value of research and, in the last few years, has made strides comparable with the period immediately following the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney about 130 years ago. Symbolic of the new interest in research, he said, is the fact that all except one subscriber for the support of the institute have renewed their contracts signed three years ago. He noted that cotton mill men now regard research on the same plane as their other problems.

Another plea to permit economics to take its natural course in connection with prices of cotton textiles was made by Dr. Murchison. Fears regarding the nation-wide campaign to force prices down were reiterated by the speaker. "Prices are not the will of any individual or group, they are the result of the operation of tens and hundreds of thousands of men, working with relationship to the combination of circumstances of the economic consideration. Those who would tear all of this down merely on the assumption that prices are too high are unwittingly lending themselves to destroy the fine structure that has been built up. Prices brought down by public fear will bring about unemployment and bread lines, and unleash radical forces and carry us back to the dark days of the early 30s."

A. C. M. A. OFFICIALS

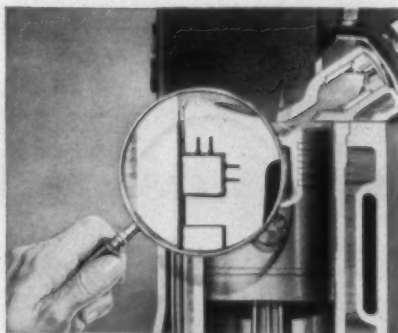
At left, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., new chairman of the board of government; at right, Harvey W. Moore, promoted from second to first vice-president. Below, left to right: William P. Jacobs, re-elected president and treasurer; Walter S. Montgomery, immediate past chairman and member of executive committee; A. K. Winget, alternate executive committeeman; R. E. Henry, alternate executive committeeman; and F. Sadler Love, re-elected secretary.





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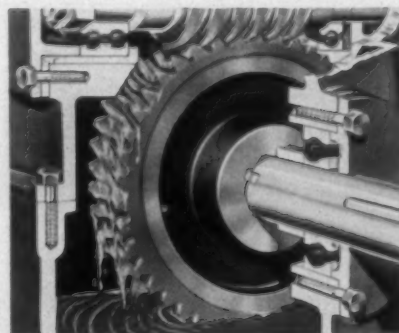
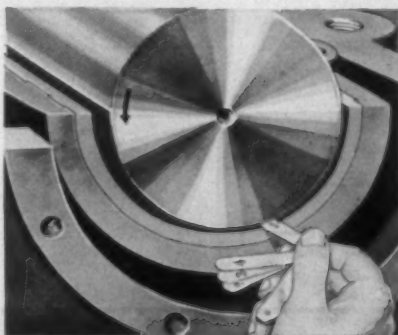


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Challenge To Modern Management

By GEORGE D. HEATON, D. D.

THERE is with me a feeling of urgency on the continuation of your program during these days. Certainly it is the kind of program which anyone would like to participate in, but as you go through the program itself you discover this group has emphasized during these two or three days the technological problems that you face in the production and distribution of your goods, and with the notable emphasis made here today on public relations, which is most desirable, but you have been emphasizing machines and materials throughout these three days, and there is little opportunity on the program apart from what I shall be saying here today, for emphasis upon the third factor, which is equally important, if not even more important, and that emphasis is upon men.

There is, and there can be no textile industry without cotton or some other type of material out of which textiles can be made, and there could be no textile industry apart from adequate machinery, but it is also a truism that there could be no textile industry without men.

Now the word "manufacture" is a word which carries with it a tremendous symbol. It is a relatively new word. The definition of manufacture says, "that which is made by hands," and we have not yet reached the time when that which is made in the textile industry could be made without hands. And those hands symbolize the most important problem that you have in your battle for survival; if not the most important, it is at least equally as important as any technological changes and improvements in materials and machines.

There is an obvious influence which achievements in science have had upon your group, as well as upon all industrial groups, and as these achievements of science have influenced all other groups we have been dazzled by the tremendous steps and advancement and at the same time we have been dazzled by what science has been and will be doing for us; we have been anesthetized toward human values and human beings. That is not a critical word of the textile industry or of any industry, but that is a critical word of all civilization, which today has been anesthetized toward human values because we have hoped that by the dazzling achievements of science our problems may be solved. But uppermost among all our problems is just man.

And if this is a battle for survival, and if there is any urgency in this hour for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, it is in part because of the unsolved problems of man as well as the unsolved problems of materials and machines. And the fourth reason for the urgency of what I am going to say is because our national destiny hinges upon decisions made by you in this group, made by yourselves, and I am not trying to over-impress you.

The American nation has just about reached the saturation point in this present tendency to divide people into antagonistic groups. History is filled with the record of what happened to nations when in other most vital and vulnerable areas they became divided into groups and became antagonistic towards each other. We have about come

to that saturation point here in America, and if this movement is not stemmed, if this trend should persist, then there is nothing that could be done by military preparation to save the nation which has become decadent at its core, because of the malignancy of such antagonism in the social structure. If there is any way that a group like this can retard that trend, or better yet, change that trend so that the groups become co-operative instead of being belligerent, then you will have done something that will salvage the destiny of our nation.

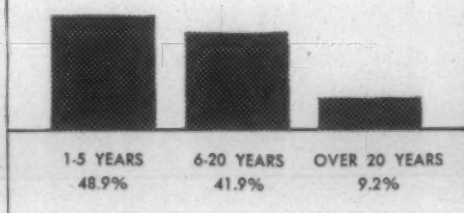
What I am saying is not for your entertainment. What I have been saying in your individual mills when you have been kind enough to invite me, has not been for the pleasure of doing it, but from a profound conviction apart from one's own ministry and one's own church, that there is no more vital thing that could be done than to help solve the problem of man.

Now there are certain favorable factors in our environment at this moment which make the chapter to modern management today a decisive one, certain favorable situations with respect to a group like this, which make me say to you, "Now is the time to act." This is your golden opportunity. If you feel that your back is to the wall, then perhaps the words of Marshall Foch in the last war at the Battle of the Marne, when he sent back this word to those who eagerly awaited his attitude concerning the future: "We are swamped on our left, we are harassed on our right; our backs are to the wall. We shall advance." And by that word he means only one thing, that there is only one direction in which he can move at that crucial hour, and that is to the front, forward.

And there are certain favorable factors that give us the opening to move forward, certain keys to unlock this knotty problem. Make no mistake about that—the keys are available to you if you will only use them. One is the attitude of Congress. I do not need remind you that recently there was a legislative enactment in the House of Representatives which was passed by the largest majority which has been mustered for any social act in the House of Representatives in the last 15 years. That is no idle attitude, and that is no factor to be passed over as insignificant. The mood of Congress is a mood which issues to you a challenge today such as you have not had in the last 15 years.

Another factor which makes this situation so favorable is the general nausea on the part of the public in terms of our retarding of progress because of strikes and disorders. And, finally, a resurgence of spirit on the part of the individual employee, who is just now beginning in the realization of his increased stature, to resent being shoved around with groups with which he is becoming identified, and he is insisting at this point upon a freedom whereby with impunity he can express his convictions and take individual action. These are times in which you can act. There are favorable factors at hand. I say to you now that materials and machinery are important, but there is another place where you ought to stand with all the power of your in-

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telligence being brought into play, and that is before the problem of man.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, said a friend, read the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and made one comment, "Perfectly devastating," said he, "that man has no shrine." And if there is any shrine before which you ought to stand, and at which you can stand with a sense of achievement, it is before the shrine of human relationships in solving the problems attendant thereto.

In my address to you I shall be practical as well as enunciating certain principles, and the first part of this challenge, as I see it, and I am being quite specific, is to remove once and for all from your thinking, and in your practice, human relationships from contractual agreements. As deadly as anything or any influence upon American life has been this rabid trend to bring human relationships under contractual agreements. You can't point to a single instance where that thing has happened that human relationships have improved. Human relationships always deteriorate when they are brought under contractual agreements.

Now don't misunderstand me. We have had, obviously, improvements in wages and hours under contractual agreements, but that is a different matter from that of bringing the total field of human relationships under those kind of agreements. That group is divided erroneously into the category that some have unions and some do not, yet the end in view must be the same for both categories, even though the means you employ will be quite different.

If you have a union, do not be duped by the delusion that the proper attitude is to place the human relationship in your mill under a contractual agreement so that all you have to do, and all your supervisors have to do, is simply stand by a contract. If you refuse to go beyond that contractual agreement in the form of human relationships, deterioration will be inevitable, because proper human relationships can never be fostered by a legalized contract. If you do not have a union, I say to you without hesitancy, and in the light of experience that involves multiplied industries throughout the country, that the way to reduce to a minimum the strength of the organizing appeal is to major in the field of human relationships, with intelligence, with zeal and with understanding.

As a categorical statement I say to you that this challenge of solving this problem which confronts you is one that could never be solved by contracts, but is one that must be

solved by other attitudes. Now part of this challenge is this: to enlarge your personnel activities, and that must be qualitative and not quantitative. Qualitative in that it must begin with you.

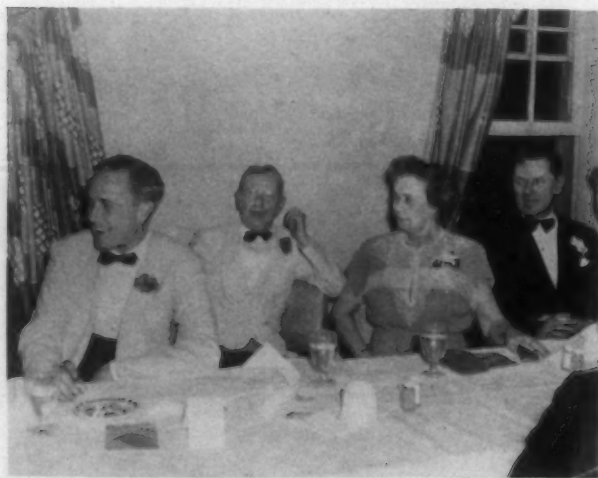
I have looked forward for a long time when I should have a chance to talk to you men, men I have never seen before, but I have been at your mills, I have seen your subordinates, and you would not have invited me except that you wanted me to help you with observations which you thought I would make, I am sure.

Real personnel administration must begin with the top man. There is no one who can take your place. The most pitiable figure I know of in the industry today is the personnel man, to whom the top man has said, "Now, there is your baby, you take it and attend to it the best way you can, but don't bother me with your problems." Enlarge your personnel administration by becoming a visionary soul yourself in terms of what can be done through sound principles of personnel administration in your mill, brought about by sound personnel applications.

Rossini, the great Italian musician, was deeply appreciated by the French people and they were extravagant in their praise of his music, and at a time when he was poor and embarrassed, he saw in the paper where the people of France were going to raise ten million francs to build a monument to him, and Rossini said, "Such extravagance, when I would stand on the pedestal myself for five thousand francs!" Such extravagance to set up a personnel department when you could stand on the pedestal yourself, and unless you stand there, it will be rendered impotent and ineffective.

Now I am not talking about your going through the plant and saying you know everybody by their first name. I have heard that so much. You may call him by his first name, and you may think you know him, but there is no telling what he is calling you. I am talking about your believing in certain principles, about top management executing certain policies and getting into the thinking of every employee, and acting in such a manner that they will think, "This is what top management believe," and into the thinking of every employee is to be the thought and the impression that the top man is trying to solve the problem of human relations in our plant.

Too big a job? I think not. Basil Matthews was telling a story of a caravan moving westward, and of a little boy falling off of a wagon unnoticed and being picked up by passing Indians and taken into their tribe and being reared by them. He tells of this little white child, reared by the Indians out under nature's sky and close to her every day, and of his life on the reservation and of his later being graduated from the University of Redlands, California. Later that white lad, now a man, was standing on the busiest of all corners in New York, where tremendous throngs were passing by, and the traffic making a great din and noise, and this man said to his friend, "Wait a minute, I hear a cricket." And the friend said, "Impossible on a busy corner like this. And you say you hear a cricket!" "Sure, I hear a cricket," the man replied, and he went over to that little corner news-stand that you know as well as I, and leafing through the little geranium there, he turned over a leaf and there it was—a cricket. His friend said, "I can't believe it. With all this noise, you hear a cricket!" The lad took out of his pocket a quarter, on the same busy corner, with the same throngs, and the same din and noise of traffic, and dropped the (Continued on Page 77)



At the banquet and style show, left to right: Fuller E. Callaway, Jr.; Harvey W. Moore and Mrs. Moore; and Senator Burnet R. Maybank.

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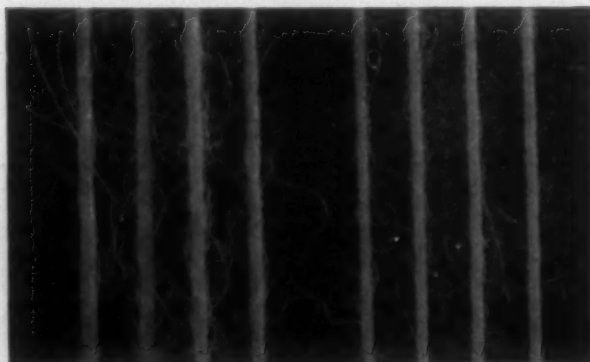
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THE INDUSTRY — A Call For Unity

By PERCY S. HOWE, JR.

IN a recent address the economist, Leo Wolman, whom many of us remember with pleasure and respect from the days of the N. R. A., said "Every organized society is kept busy making problems and then trying to find solutions for them. One of the great problems of modern society is to see to it that the solutions keep abreast of the problems." This observation is as applicable to the cotton textile industry in particular as it is to society in general. The industry is constantly confronted with problems of its own making, in addition to those thrust upon it by ever changing economic conditions and by social and political developments.

Now, as always, it is a fundamental necessity that the industry be organized to deal effectively with both its problems and its opportunities, which are industry-wide in their application. To touch upon only a few of the current and more recent matters with which the industry is concerned, there is, first, the subject of cost studies. The sharp upward swing in all manufacturing and marketing costs necessitates renewed attention to this important subject. The entire cost structure has become highly distorted and scientific cost finding methods are imperative if the industry is to be realistic and sound in its price determinations.

Second—statistics. Normal competitive conditions are in the process of reappearing. As a result, statistics again possess great merchandising value. A reasonably accurate knowledge of the over-all operations of the industry is very important in the determination of the character of production for individual mills and for the apportionment of output to individual items.

Third—promotion and research. Throughout the industry there is full recognition of the need for continued promotion and research, for from now on mills will meet increasing competition from a host of products. No modern industry can survive without continued intensive promotion and research. It is a basic function of the trade association to encourage and nurture all activities in this field, and the institute is especially gratified at the great progress which has been made in this respect within the past few years.

In addition to these routine trade association activities, we always have with us special problems growing out of the policies and actions of the government. One of these is the government's cotton program. Very wisely, the industry is co-operating with agriculture in the solution of this problem and regards with favor the long-range objective of more efficient cotton production as well as greater stability and well-being of the farmer himself.

Although the emergency requirements of the war are over, efforts are still being made by government to expand and make more rigid the regulation of industry. A typical example of this is the present attempt to enact additional anti-monopoly legislation. Certain bills now pending in Congress will prohibit any combination of two or more industrial enterprises engaged in a similar business, irrespective of size.

We also have before us the threat of the much more drastic use of reciprocal trade agreements. Associated with this is the purpose of the government to establish a so-called International Trade Charter, which would practically destroy our national sovereignty with respect to foreign trade policies. As an industry we are also naturally concerned with the export policies which will be inaugurated in Japan and Germany, which will eventually have much to do with our textile competition in foreign markets.

These are only a few of the current developments which demand attention from the industry as a whole. All of these and many more are dealt with not only by the Cotton-Textile Institute, but in varying degrees concurrently and jointly by the American and National associations. A high measure of co-operation and co-ordination among these three and other textile trade associations has evolved. However, I share the view held by many leaders in the industry that co-operation and co-ordination, along with the contingent duplication and division of effort, are insufficient to meet the challenge of the present and of the predictable future in the manner best calculated to serve the needs and legitimate interests of the cotton and allied textile industries.

Socially, economically and politically we are living in a period of ferment in which it is unrealistic to accept past experiences unqualifiedly as criteria for the future. Fundamental changes in the business climate have created a situation which must be met, and can be effectively met, not only defensively, but offensively. The industry has periodically demonstrated to itself and to the nation that it can act in concert in the public interest, as during the war period, when it achieved an enviable record, in no small degree through its own initiative and through close collaboration with the various governmental agencies.

The time has come when we should assure a continuation of this unity. The day of basic differences in interest between the geographical regions of the industry is definitely in the past. The industry's interests on all vital issues are in common. I am referring here, of course, to those questions which concern the major associations. Each state or other limited area has its own special problems, which are being cared for, and will continue to be cared for, by the local associations, whose work without question is on a high level of excellence. These local associations need in no way complicate the attainment of a common purpose from the standpoint of the industry as a whole.

If the full weight of the industry on a unified basis and with a common objective can be brought to bear upon the solution of its future problems through the development of a sound structure in step with the further industrial development of the nation, socially and economically, under the leadership and with the support which such unanimity will inevitably engender, the industry can face the future with confidence.

While it is not my purpose, nor my prerogative, to sug-



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gest ways and means for implementing this concept of a broader and more effective industry organization, which is now the subject of consideration by appropriate committees, on behalf of the Cotton-Textile Institute, including a substantial number of its directors with whose views I am acquainted, I endorse unqualifiedly the general proposition and believe that it merits the active support of the industry,

individually and collectively, and of the various associations within the industry.

The consummation of this ideal of unified industry representation and leadership will not be simple, but it presents a challenge which holds great promise in achievement and serious penalties in failure. I am confident that this challenge will be successfully met.

Southern Textiles And Southern Railroads — Past And Present

By E. R. OLIVER

I HAVE read a lot of history on the textile industry in this country and I have been particularly interested in the history of its development in this Southland of ours. My interest in this history is primarily due to my avocation and to my intense desire to further the interest of the South and the great system of railways for which I work; also I suppose because I was born on a cotton plantation over in Mississippi.

While the South had a few small mills producing coarse goods as far back as the turn of the 19th Century, it was not until long after the Civil War—long after the so-called reconstruction period—that we really began to make progress in the development of what is now our first industry. I like to think of our Southern pioneers who laid the foundation for what we now see on every hand — busy, thriving mills that stretch along our railroad from Alabama and Mississippi on the Southwest to Virginia on the Northeast; mills that are now producing goods of the finest texture; finishing plants that now do work we formerly thought could only be done in the East or in England—all giving employment to hundreds of thousands of our Southern people.

Lack of financial strength was a great handicap to the effort of our earlier manufacturers. The South was impoverished after four long years of bloody war; therefore, it was of prime importance—nay, of vital importance—to attract Eastern investors to the possibility of manufacturing cotton in the South. It was of importance; indeed, it was necessary to first "bind up the nation's wounds," as Abraham Lincoln expressed it, if the elusive Eastern dollar was to be coaxed Southward. Accordingly, we first see L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi delivering the congressional eulogy for Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. This was in 1874. Lamar's speech was one of the finest ever delivered in the halls of Congress. He held out the hand of friendship and admiration to the memory of one of the South's most uncompromising foes; to the memory of a man to whom the very mention of the South was anathema. And yet, Georgia-born Lamar eulogized him and did it in words of burning eloquence. His injunction to the men of both the North and the South was: "Know one another and you will love one another."

I like to believe that this speech did a lot for the South. It was widely quoted in Philadelphia, New York and Boston newspapers. Who knows but what it had a direct influence on the purse strings of those financial centers and caused them to open toward the development of the textile

industry in the South—all to our everlasting benefit both now and in the future, because I for one do not believe that our industrial goal has been reached. We have little more than scratched the surface.

Our next champion was Henry W. Grady, who saw that the South was ripe for "economic regeneration." It was Grady who said: "How immeasurably better it is for us to raise a ploughman than a politician." Undoubtedly he was referring to conditions of his time because in one of his many speeches in favor of Southern industrial development he went on to say: "We must have less politics and more work, fewer stump speakers and more stump pullers, less tinsel and show and boast, and more hard, earnest work." That would be a good prescription for the ills of today, while Grady was speaking nearly 75 years ago. He insisted if the South was to enjoy the full reward of its natural advantages as the "Cotton Kingdom" of America, it must produce finished goods; that if the South was to develop its industries at any worthwhile rate, the region needed Eastern capital and "needed it urgently." "Agriculture alone," he declared, "no matter how rich or varied its resources, could not establish or maintain people's prosperity." Truer words were never spoken.

It was because of Grady's patriotic enthusiasm for a better South—a new South, as he called it—that he decided to spend the winter of 1880-1 in New York City, where he found more interest in "the disposition of the South to subordinate politics to material development" than in anything else. He wrote back to his beloved Georgia: "I am firmly convinced that as soon as the South is firmly planted on her platform of progressive development and her position is well understood, we shall see Northern capital seeking Southern investment with eagerness and the stream of immigration turned toward Georgia." By the spring of 1881, much of Grady's time was being devoted to preparation for the first International Cotton Exposition, to be held in Atlanta that fall. The idea for this exposition originated with a Boston economist. The exposition was held and attracted world-wide notice. One of its leading features was the initial operation of a new mill—a new cotton mill, which undoubtedly was an important factor in further stimulating the manufacture of cotton throughout the South. The idea of profitable cotton manufacturing in close proximity to the cotton fields of the South was immediately impressive, not only to our own industrialists but to the investors of the East.

Northern and Eastern capital (*Continued on Page 80*)

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

MAY, 1947



Scene reproduced from the new Avisco Technicolor film, "Science Spins a Yarn."

New "Avisco" Technicolor Movie Depicts Science and Drama of Rayon's Growth

The beginning, growth and present-day stature of rayon... this is the story of "Science Spins a Yarn," new sound and technicolor motion picture just released by American Viscose Corporation.

Produced in Hollywood on the RKO Pathe lot by Roland Reed, "Science Spins a Yarn" provides 23 minutes of feature quality entertainment with Regis Toomey heading the top-flight cast.

Slanted primarily for school audiences, the picture illustrates the versatility of this man-made textile fiber which opened up new industries, created new jobs, and brought a wider range of fabrics into existence. The setting is a modern textile research laboratory. Flashbacks to the struggles of early rayon scientists pro-

vide chronological links in the story.

In addition to the school audiences among which the picture will have its largest circulation, a wide audience is scheduled for women's clubs, consumer groups, and AVC's 22,000 employees.

Another recent Avisco presentation is the visual unit "How Rayon Is Made." It consists of a 70-frame silent film strip, a printed commentary, a 15-minute, 16 mm. sound motion picture, and a User's Guide for the unit. While of special interest to textile students, this, as well as "Science Spins a Yarn," can be obtained for special trade showings. Simply write Dept. RR5, Consumer Relations Section, American Viscose Corporation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

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Avisco viscose rayon tire fabric
Avisco viscose rayon staple
Avisco bright viscose rayon staple
Avisco dull viscose rayon staple
Avisco high-strength viscose rayon staple
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Avisco viscose rayon carpet staple
Avisco viscose rayon tow

Acetate

Avisco acetate rayon yarn
Avisco bright acetate rayon yarn
Avisco dull acetate rayon yarn
Avisco acetate rayon staple
Avisco bright acetate rayon staple
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TEXTILES TOMORROW

By WILLIAM P. JACOBS

I SHALL try to give you an abbreviation of the assets and liabilities of "Textiles Tomorrow" as they appear to me, hoping that therefrom you may derive something of value. I shall try to briefly list these assets for you but I would like to avoid the possibility of overlooking any important items. I might state that I have nothing to do with the price of cotton today, tomorrow, or next week. I know nothing about that, that is one little lesson I have learned since I have been working for you, and that is that the price of cotton is one subject that no one knows anything about. I shall stay strictly off that subject and deal with general trends as they appear ahead of us as they bear on the assets and liabilities.

On the assets side we are still running at near maximum production. We have enough labor to do the job. Most of the mills are sold up well into the third quarter and some into the fourth. In spite of apparent weakness, current prices on most constructions are fairly satisfactory, although some are dangerously weak. Inventories generally are low and are likely to remain so for some time.

We're still enjoying a considerable export market and apparently will continue on an abnormally large basis for awhile, at least until foreign mills get back into pre-war production. The industry has earned public approbation and continues to receive much more sympathetic public attention. There seems to be no reason why this should not continue. We're enjoying a period of comparative industrial peace relatively free from discord and strife due to the normally friendly relationships between the employees and employers in our industry. Textile workers are enjoying the highest wages in the history of the industry, work the shortest hours under the most favorable working conditions following a period of unusual improvements in all of these lines in the last ten years.

There is a perceptible increase in man-hour productivity throughout the industry. The trend toward integration has grown perceptibly and has resulted in placing many textile units in a relatively favorable competitive position. Many short cuts in production and sales have been introduced and are enabling the mills to compete. The war has produced many new textile products which will have a stabilizing influence on the future of textiles. The industry has at last awakened to the importance of research and in the years ahead will enjoy the dividends which will accrue from such constructive steps.

Many of the mills have been provident in their operations during prosperity and have built up a surplus against a rainy day so as to be able to invest liberally in new machinery and to rehabilitate their plants for the long competitive pull, thus assuring continued operations and steady future employment for their workers. In hard times, the only way to avoid decrease of wages is through the use of modern equipment and improved methods.

All in all, everything looks rosy for the immediate future and our assets appear to overbalance the liabilities. But—do they? Lurking behind prosperity is always the grim shadow of adversity. Prosperous times frequently create

over-production which tips the scales to the side of liabilities. We are today making more cloth than this country has normally consumed in the past, with the exception, of course, of the abnormally high consumption during the war years.

If we hold to the present rate of production—or increase it—it is absolutely necessary that we hold and develop auxiliary export markets, defend ourselves against competition in our own domestic market, and find new uses for our products. History is not too encouraging. We know that in the past the textile industry has perennially operated in a buyers' market. We know that a return to the buyers' market will bring the three serious permanent maladies of industry—"stock-phobia," "skepticemia," and "chiselitis." We know that our customers are past masters at encouraging and aggravating all three.

We know that we are approaching a knock-down and drag-out battle of the fibers, the natural fibers against synthetics, and we know that such a condition will place an air of uncertainty about inventories.

History warns us that while the industry has made unusual records in production as it grew from one, to two, to three shifts, actually all the while there has been going forward a liquidation of American textile spindles. History also shows that in the same period of time, most foreign spindles have increased. It is quite clear that after rehabilitation is complete in Japan, Germany and Italy there will be nothing to prevent the return to the trend of carrying away from the United States the center of textiles.

We know that our costs of production, in spite of the aid of science, are higher than ever before in history. Wages are at the top. The price of cotton is well up toward its all-time high level. So are taxes and other elements of cost. We know that foreign textile mills enjoy much lower labor costs, lower taxes, and in some instances lower costs of materials. We know that there is a market for textiles in every nation in the world and that where there is a market there is likewise an opportunity for the development of a domestic industry to satisfy that market.

It is quite clear that our own Department of State is launching a program intended to enable foreign countries to get dollars with which to buy our heavy goods by assisting them in developing their own industries for the production of lighter goods, and it is also very clear that this means that our foreign competition will be encouraged to make food and clothing, which it can produce, and sell them in foreign markets which we have served in the past. And there is a definite threat that our foreign competitors will be encouraged to sell their textiles in the country where the dollars are most plentiful; in short, in the United States.

All this adds up to the probable eventual return of American mills to limited operations in the field of exports. I don't think we should kid ourselves, my friends, in believing we can hold to this abnormal export market permanently. The reckoning day is coming sooner or later. With the government committed to the theory of lower tariffs and free trade, and the growing popularity of this theme in the

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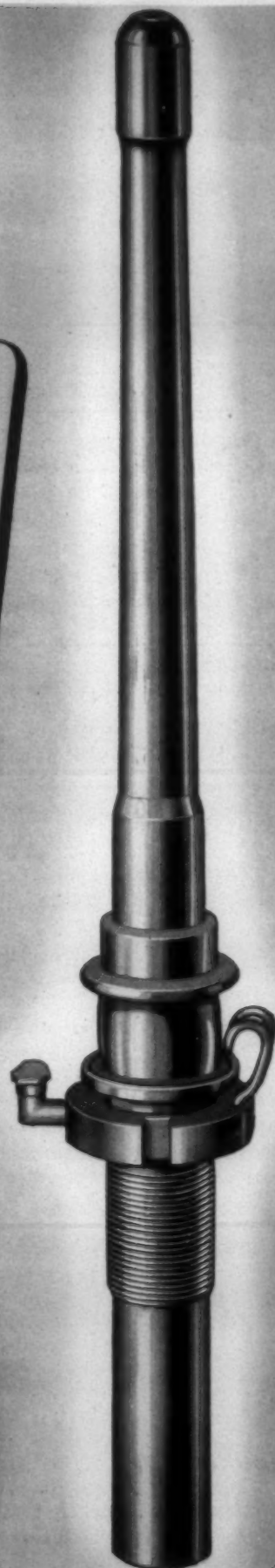
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United States, and with many erstwhile proponents of protective tariffs among the manufacturers of heavy goods turning to the support of free trade, the textile industry of America may find itself out on a limb with no friends at court or out of court to help us.

On the liability side, we must also list another classification of dangers in the form of communistic philosophies, which, under radical leadership, are trying to encroach upon the thinking, not only in Europe and Asia, but in America as well. Fortunately, the trend today is definitely back toward the right. It would be disastrous to under-estimate the foothold radical philosophies have gained in this democratic country of ours. Unless we keep the spotlight turned upon it constantly, the effect upon the friendly relationships which our industry enjoys today will be most harmful through the years ahead.

We are going into a period of readjustment. Change is frequently dangerous and sometimes fatal in industry. There is definitely no reason to fear a depression or even a recession in textiles if we are smart enough to be ready ourselves in the light of the problems ahead, and if we tighten our belts in advance for any long, hard pull which may come.

The future does not appear to me to be discouraging, but it should be arresting to the thinking manufacturer. Periods of adversity, whether permanent or temporary, actual or imaginary, cause skepticism, and in such periods co-operative efforts are most difficult. Yet it is during such periods that we need more unity of action than ever before. I urge you, therefore, to keep an ear to the ground and boldly do everything you can to discourage the encroachment of radical philosophies in our society. I urge you to remember that you are only one unit in an industry of many units, and I admonish you to think as a unit, and to act co-operatively through the period which lies ahead. As an example of that, may I give you two simple suggestions which come to us from our manufacturers, and most of the suggestions come from members of the association and are passed on to you.

This is the matter of the mill villages of the South. I have long felt that we never put these villages on a sound financial footing as they should be. We were caught short during the period when rents were always rigidly restricted in some areas. May I suggest that when you charge a uniform price for all houses no matter how good they are or how big or how little, your system is fallacious. I would seriously suggest that you consider the policy of charging for your houses in ratio to their worth. Put your villages on a sound footing instead of 25 or 50 cents a room. We can vary according to the original cost of the house.

May I suggest an action as to other lines? I suggest that from time to time we make an opportunity to co-operate with each other in the setting of our schedules of operations. You are accustomed, most of you, to giving a holiday around the Fourth of July. There is very little your employees can do at that time when everything has stopped work, and at the same time it might be more convenient and more acceptable to them if you would seriously consider stopping a week around Christmas instead of the Fourth of July. I pass those thoughts on to you from one of your fellow manufacturers and that is one of the many things you can do to co-operate as we go through the long pull.

I urge you to take every step which you reasonably can toward the reduction of costs, the elimination of waste, the

abolition of unnecessary steps, so that you may be better prepared to meet the competition of the future. Some direct elements of cost may be beyond your control, but if you can turn them skillfully to greater unit production per man-hour, you may attain the desired end of lower unit cost.

In a general way, merchandising processes in the textile industry in years past, prior to the war, were antiquated and inadequate. I urge each of you to re-think your merchandise program. Textiles have been easy to sell for the past several years. Unless we are alert, the industry is likely to suffer from a merchandising let down. It seems to me that the first step in this direction is for the mills and their selling agents to do their own selling, instead of depending upon some intermediary step to do the leg work, or some alert customer to come and take the goods away at his own price.

I am making a radical talk, my friends, but I am talking sense. There have been some situations which have been corrected by war, and if we are smart, they will remain corrected. But more important than all these steps, as far as permanency of the industry is concerned, is the continuation and expansion of persistent research to find new ingredients, new products, new equipment, new processes, and new markets—ever remembering that flexibility is absolutely essential to permanency in any industry in which the only element which does not change is change itself.

Yesterday, we were the cotton textile industry. Today, we are a textile industry, as synthetic fibers have made strong inroads upon the field of cotton. Tomorrow, who knows but that we may be only an industry, as the textile processes are replaced by pouring, stretching, gluing, pressing, or otherwise processing our cloth. Therefore, I urge you to be alert, be co-operative, be flexible, for thereby you may be safe.



Mrs. Robert I. Dalton, Jr., 1946 Maid of Cotton and Gwin Barnwell before her marriage, models a cotton outfit during the style show.

New Frontiers — Cotton And Cotton Textiles

By GEORGE A. SLOAN

THE South's farming is being placed on more of a modern scientific basis and the up-and-coming cotton farmer is going in for mechanization as never before. Technological improvements, designed to lighten the burden of farm labor while reducing costs of production, now extend to many types of farm machine operations—soil preparation, planting, fertilizing and spraying. Tomorrow they will include cotton picking where the successful results of years of scientific research are now ready for assembly-line production.

Naturally I do not mean to infer that the modern miracle of completely mechanized production is a *fait accompli*. On many farms, the time may never come when mechanical pickers, flame cultivators, four-row planters, gang plows, and airplane dusters are the rule. But the day is not distant when, as a matter of self preservation, every cotton farmer must adopt these principles of mechanization to the fullest practical extent.

It would be dodging reality not to mention the one major problem involved in this transition — a human problem which we cannot treat too lightly. I refer, of course, to population displacements. While often exaggerated by some of our contemporaries, we must admit that some segments of the Southern farming population will be obliged to look elsewhere for beneficial employment. The tenant farmer is a conspicuous example. As late as 1940, 525,000 tenant farmers were engaged in cotton production. By 1946, this number was reduced to 300,000. Such a drastic reduction was not attributed to mechanization to any appreciable extent. It came about largely by the voluntary entry of these humble people into less laborious and better-paying jobs during the war period. I doubt if many will return willingly to the farm.

The growing industrialization of the cotton states is one of our most effective answers to this problem. The introduction of more cash crops is still another. Together they seem destined to move hand in hand with the mechanization of cotton farming. With its tremendous human and material resources, the South must do everything possible to encourage these trends which together offer our best hope for added employment and a much greater measure of both rural and urban prosperity.

The average cotton yield for the past ten years amounted to 241 pounds per acre as against 163 pounds for the ten years ending in 1926. Thus, in two decades the cotton farmer has improved his production methods to such an extent that his per acre yield has increased 50 per cent. Farmers are now selecting more carefully the type of soil in which crops are planted. They have learned the importance of proper land selection. More and more upland farmers are planting "bottom" land in cotton and devoting hillsides and summits to grazing or other crops.

Farmers are now giving serious consideration to the type and variety of seed. More than 50 per cent of last year's acreage was planted to better-adapted, high-yielding varie-

ties. Here the plant breeder has been of invaluable aid in securing and maintaining a better type of seed stock. The seeds now in common use have been narrowed from the hundred or more of 20 years ago to less than a half dozen high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties. Thanks to Cason Callaway and his One Hundred Better Farms Project, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the South's agricultural schools, and our more enterprising county agents, the cotton farmer is also learning the meaning of diversification and practicing what he learns.

The progress of two decades has been even greater in the cotton manufacturing South. Hours of labor have been shortened—wages have been increased to a far greater extent relatively than in most industries—and jobs have been more evenly distributed. While today's cost of living in Southern mill communities is only 25 per cent higher than in 1926, the average hourly earnings have increased 232 per cent. In the meantime the work week has dropped from an average of 55.7 hours in 1926 to a normal labor shift of 40 hours. And I am not unmindful that the cotton textile industry was the first major industry in the United States to voluntarily adopt the 40-hour week.

Not only has there been this substantial economic improvement for the Southern mill worker, but due to the steady increase in the South's proportion of the nation's cotton textile production the increase in the total wage bill has far outstripped the rate of increase for the individual worker. Twenty years ago the cotton mills in the cotton-growing states paid \$187,141,000 in wages. In 1946, these same Southern mills were paying wages at the rate of \$688,500,000 annually — representing an increase of 270 per cent. And there is another gratifying side to this picture, i. e., the high type of labor now found in the modern cotton mill. Today it is not unusual to find a large percentage of the operating crew composed of high school graduates, many of whom are seeking advancement through vocational training provided by management. This we must encourage for it is bound to have far-reaching beneficial results.

Fundamental research in cotton textiles, as we have come to understand it, is of recent origin. True, the need and potential scope of textile research were recognized 20 years ago when the Cotton-Textile Institute was founded. One of the institute's first activities was to establish a fellowship in the Bureau of Standards in Washington which it continued to support for several years thereafter. Twenty years ago, as I recall, there was not a single research organization, as such, supported by and serving the cotton textile industry as a whole. Today we point with pride to the Institute of Textile Technology, the Callaway Institute, the Textile Research Institute, and the Southern Regional Research Laboratories. Then, too, many individual mills now have research laboratories in specially constructed buildings replete with modern equipment. All such efforts are basic if we are to explore successfully the untold possibilities in

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new industrial uses and new production techniques for the manufacture of better cotton products. They are immediately necessary in meeting the competitive challenge of other textiles and new products of research in other consumer goods industries.

In the years ahead I hope and believe that more and more cotton manufacturers will take the initiative in developing a long-time point of view in research. Therein lies one of our most promising frontiers for future progress. By gaining more scientific knowledge the cotton industry can do much to avoid those dislocations of a social order which led to unhappiness and discontent in the past. Every worthwhile discovery brings consumer demand, new fields of business, and new opportunities for gainful employment. The increase of employment, however, is a corollary and not an artificial precedent to these developments.

Cotton manufacturers themselves do not make employment except as they produce yarns and fabrics acceptable to consumers. It is in this element of consumer demand that we find the genesis of employment. It is in research to satisfy this demand that we will find the most powerful contribution to new cotton frontiers and higher standard of living.

If the cotton textile industry is to profit from its clear lesson of experience, the mill executives and selling agents should begin planning now to prevent a recurrence of the demoralized markets that so severely depressed the industry in the years following World War I. We sometimes hear the argument that such considerations are not important. We are told that public policy is not concerned with marketing of raw materials and orderly manufacture and distribution. That argument implies that the public's only concern is to purchase production at the lowest obtainable price irrespective of cost, possible destruction of profits and harmful social consequences. This is a narrow and fragmentary viewpoint. An unstable and demoralized price situation discourages buyers from carrying their usual stocks of merchandise with the result that store shelves become bare and the incentive to sell goods is impaired.

Cotton farmers have a direct interest in the preservation of conditions in the cotton manufacturing industry that tend to stimulate an orderly movement of goods. The cotton farmer wants the buyer to have every reasonable advantage to encourage him toward an energetic disposal of

cotton merchandise. Obviously if a buyer is in a perpetual state of uneasiness and fear, he is a much poorer ally of the cotton farmer in the promotion of an expanding volume of cotton goods than he would be if wise economic measures were introduced to minimize those fears.

The interests of the cotton farmer, the manufacturer, the distributor, the mill worker, the mill community, and in the final analysis the consumer, are deeply involved in sane and forward-looking planning throughout the cotton industry.

During the war years, the cotton textile industry was taxed beyond capacity in meeting military requirements and essential consumer demands at home. Since the war the cotton mills have continued maximum operations to meet a pent-up demand for industrial and home uses of every description. Sooner or later, supply will catch up with demand. For that the consumer will be thankful. But when that lag has been caught up with and *passed* and effective consumer demand falls *short* of capacity, what will happen? Will the pressure of overhead to use full capacity cause each unit to make any price and use any device to secure for itself a disproportionate share of the inadequate demand? And what of the gradual waste of working capital resulting from the necessity of funding purchases for a volume of production beyond the capacity of the market to absorb? Can this happen without bringing about again that downward spiral we experienced in the late 20s and early 30s? We like to forget those tough years. But must we forget? Have we got to accept such disasters as part of the order of nature—like death and taxes? Or is it possible for the intelligence of the industry to avoid or at any rate to mitigate the disastrous impact of such a situation?

As in the case of many other segments of our economic life, there are problems ahead for cotton manufacturing which will demand the highest type of leadership and co-operation looking to efficient management and merchandising with constant attention to the problem of balancing the use of capacity with the scale of effective demand of buyers. Is it too soon to begin such planning? To ask such a question of an industry that has made such outstanding progress in 20 years is to answer it. I am confident that your leadership will be prepared to cope with any temporary emergency and to carry on with still greater economic and social gains in the years to come.

The Value Of Cotton And Textiles

By SENATOR BURNET R. MAYBANK

YOUR representatives in Congress are well aware of the post-war difficulties that have already been encountered by the cotton farmer and the cotton manufacturer. These difficulties will increase with the return of more normal crops and larger textile production outside of the United States. Realizing fully the obstacles ahead, particularly in dealing with foreign countries, those of us representing the cotton sections of the South and West held a meeting of 30 senators and determined upon a concentrated bipartisan approach to the problems of the cotton interests. Senator George was elected chairman ex officio, and the committee appointed and elected consisted of three Democrats, name-

ly, Senators Eastland, Sparkman and myself, and two Republicans, Senators Knowland of California and Kem of Missouri.

This committee was instructed by the cotton states senators to confer with the State, War and Agriculture Departments in connection with the exportation of cotton and to prepare proper legislation to protect American cotton exports and other matters related to cotton. After many conferences this committee has the assurance from the departments that American dollars appropriated by the Congress either directly or indirectly will not be used in the purchase of foreign cottons to be shipped into American occupied

OPEN LETTER TO ALL WEAVING MILLS

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May 15, 1947

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This will draw your attention and thoughts to the problem of warp sizing in which we have been scientifically and practically engaged for more than 25 years. What we have to say is not mere advertising but proven advice to those who are not yet using our famous starch liquefiers, the various brands of

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areas for use by the cotton mills in these areas of Germany, Japan, etc. But all purchases will be of American cotton for this year.

As a member of the banking and currency committee of the Senate, I was assured, and the official record will so state, that the Import-Export Bank will not finance either foreign cottons or foreign textiles, but its capital will be used in the financing of American raw cotton, waste and American cotton goods for export purposes. Likewise, we have been assured, and again the record will show that the relief appropriation for 300 million dollars passed by the deficiency appropriation committee will be used solely for American products. It is expected through this December that we will ship some 35,000 bales of cotton per month for consumption in Germany and 65,000 bales for consumption in Japan. It is expected next year that perhaps these shipments and consumption may increase. However, it is the desire of the committee working with the War Department in the occupied areas that the consumption should be limited to the amount of goods that can be sold.

The sale of textiles today is a little more difficult in foreign lands than it was some months ago due to the easing of prices and to the lack of credits due principally because of the confused political situation in the Dutch Indies and in India. This, we hope, will be adjusted.

We know today that many of our most capable spokesmen are busily engaged in working for the peace of the world, and it is my fervent hope that they may be successful in establishing a permanent and lasting peace. We should do everything in our power to support them in their efforts to restore order out of chaos and to bring about the establishment of a type of peace which will successfully bring men of all nations to understand each other better, and to work sincerely for the good of the whole with a minimum of hardships for all, and without a disproportionate cost to any one group or groups.

As we contemplate the world's future and weigh the effect of the new world order of tomorrow upon our individual interests and efforts, it is, of course, perfectly natural for each of us to try to anticipate the result of the world changes upon the constituents which we serve and whom we represent. It behooves each of us to honestly and faithfully keep our attention, on the one hand, *centered upon the building of a better world*, and on the other hand, concentrated upon the parts which each of our own states can

play in the vital changes which face us and the effect of these changes *upon the commonwealth* for which we strive.

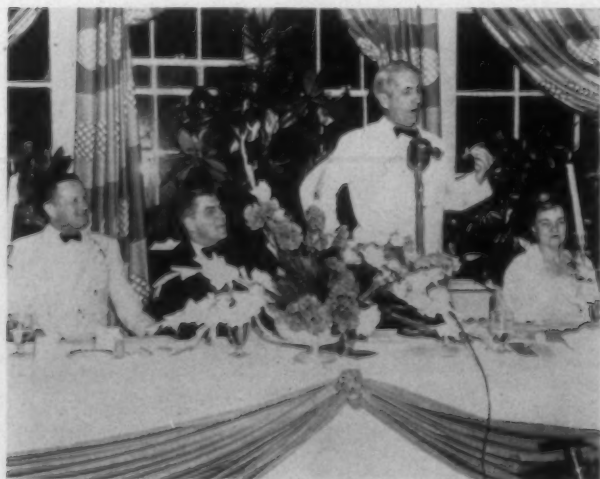
In South Carolina the welfare of our people is dependent directly or indirectly upon the world's most widely used natural fiber. Therefore, I am thinking and speaking today of the thousands of citizens in my state who are affected directly or indirectly by cotton. In South Carolina there are 1,923,344 people. Of this number approximately 1,000,000 are dependent directly or indirectly upon the income which results from the production, sale, or processing of cotton and its products. Of this number approximately 140,000 are directly engaged as workers in the production, ginning and selling of raw cotton, and 113,900 are engaged in making it into yarn, cloth, garments and other textiles. I am particularly thinking of the cotton farmers and the cotton mill workers in my state, who, with their families, total approximately 1,000,000 people, and approximately 13,000,000 people in all of the United States. They are responsible for hundreds of millions of dollars of the income from cotton and its products which goes to make up the high standard of living of which we are so proud in America. This is no small part of our total economy. We can ill afford to jeopardize the permanency of such a great asset upon which such a large percentage of our people is dependent.

As a background for this reasoning I would call your attention to a few basic facts which deserve consideration. First, the United States of America still is the largest single producer of raw cotton in the world, and also still occupies a very important relative world position in the manufacture of textiles and garments from cotton. Second, during World War II nearly the entire world depended upon us for its cloth as the textile industry and raw cotton production of the United Kingdom, India, China and Russia were severely restricted or destroyed. It was the American cotton interests that clothed and produced the necessary cotton goods for our victorious Allies. This is the record of emergency service of which we should be proud.

Third, I must remind you, however, that prior to World War II many of the nations which were later forced to decrease their production of cotton and cotton textiles were successfully increasing their production of cotton and manufacture of yarn and cloth. Fourth, I must further remind you, that each of these countries will quickly resume their increase in production of both raw cotton and textiles as soon as the circumstances affecting their economies return to normal. Many have already resumed the large-scale raising of cotton and manufacture of cotton yarns, cloth and garments. Fifth, I would emphasize the fact that the textile wages in the United States are the highest in the textile world. The comparisons are positively startling.

Comparable figures throughout the world for textile workers before, during and since World War II are inadequate for a complete picture, but the available statistics make it possible for us to take national pride in the fact that in the United States we pay the highest textile wages in the world. However, we cannot afford to overlook the consequences of too great a difference between our wage scale and foreign wages if our exports are to continue.

Sixth, I must draw attention to the fact that though textile methods in the United States are by far the most efficient in the world, and though productive efficiency per man hour in the United States is greater, there remains a net disparity in labor costs between the United States and the balance of the world which (Continued on Page 82)



Listening to Hugh Comer were Dr. William P. Jacobs, Walter S. Montgomery and Mrs. Comer.

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THE COTTON PROGRAM

By C. C. SMITH

YOU are naturally interested in the supply of cotton for the current year. The 1946 crop of about 8,500,000 bales is a matter of history. It and the carry-over of about 7,500,000 bales give us for the 1946-47 season a total supply of upland cotton of about 16,000,000 bales. Outstanding features of this season's supply of upland as compared with supply a year ago are: (1) an increase in the volume of strict middling and higher grades; (2) a decided reduction in the supply of low middling and lower; (3) a substantial decrease in the proportion of spotted and other colored cottons; (4) considerable decrease in the supplies of staples one inch and shorter; and (5) an increase in staples $1\frac{1}{8}$ through $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The decrease in supplies of the lower grades and shorter staples was due to a much smaller production of these qualities in the 1946 crop and to a much smaller total carry-over on Aug. 1, 1946, as compared with a year earlier. In spite of the smaller carry-over, however, the supply of cotton $1\frac{1}{8}$ through $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in staple was larger in 1946-47 than a year earlier, owing mainly to the production of an increased proportion of these lengths this season. The supply of cotton (carry-over plus ginnings) for the 1946-47 season, from the standpoint of the grades and staple lengths, is in the best position in

many years. The total supply of all cotton, including foreign growths, available for consumption and exports during the 1946-47 marketing year appears to be about as follows:

Carry-over August 1, 1946 (running bales)	7,522,000
1946 crop (running bales)	8,513,000
Imports (500-pound bales)	250,000
Total supply	16,285,000

Now let's examine the disappearance for this year. Consumption for the first eight months (August through March) equaled 6,919,000 bales. Consumption was at a very high rate during the first eight months. However, there are some indications that supply is catching up, or has caught up with demand, and that goods have begun to accumulate in channels of distribution between the mill and the ultimate consumer. This is particularly so of heavy goods and there has been some shifting of looms to lighter weight fabrics. Production cannot long continue to outstrip demand without depressing prices and slowing down mill consumption. Moreover, the shift to lighter weight fabrics will tend to reduce the quantity of cotton consumed by mills. Exports for the first seven months (August through February) equaled 2,234,003 bales, about 900,000 bales of which were shipped by Commodity Credit Corp. from its stocks. Practically all the exports during the remainder of this year are expected to be commercial exports. Our estimates of the disappearance (consumption and exports) for the season are as follows:

	Bales
Consumption	10,000,000
Exports	3,300,000
Total disappearance	13,300,000

If these estimates prove to be correct, we would have a carry-over on Aug. 1, 1947, of nearly 3,000,000 bales. This is a much smaller carry-over than the 7,522,000 bales on Aug. 1, 1946, and the 11,164,000 bales on Aug. 1, 1945. The prospective carry-over this year is much smaller than in any recent year. However, it is about the same as the average carry-over during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1929, of 2,990,000 bales. During this ten-year period, annual average domestic consumption was much smaller than consumption this year, while average exports were much larger than those this year, and disappearance averaged more than 13,000,000 bales which is about the same as the estimated disappearance for this year. It is interesting to observe that the carry-over was only slightly more than 1,500,000 bales in both 1924 and 1925. The prospective carry-over this year seems ample for domestic mill requirements and will be of much better quality than in recent years.

There has been some discussion as to the cotton shipped by Commodity Credit Corp. to Japan and Germany and you may be interested in the facts. Under the terms of agreements, the corporation shipped cotton from its stocks to United States ports. United States Commercial Co. picked up the cotton at the U. S. ports and moved the cotton to Japanese and German ports. Military governments had the

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cotton moved to the Japanese and German mills and processed into textiles. Although the two agreements differ slightly, about 60 per cent of the textiles produced from the cotton are moved to the Japanese and German ports for export. These textiles are delivered at port to U. S. C. C. which sells them in the world market for dollars and C. C. C. is then paid for the cotton. A total of 891,378 bales of American cotton was moved to Japan plus about 14,000 bales of Egyptian cotton owned by the corporation. A total of 216,050 bales was shipped to Germany. Textiles have been sold to date to pay for about one-half of the cotton. In general, the textiles have been used to help secure items such as sugar, cupra, tin, etc., needed in the United States, and the textiles have been sold outside the United States at prices which should not interfere with commercial textiles exports from the United States.

The United States textile exports have been unusually large during the last few years. The following table gives comparable figures for production, exports, and imports of textiles by years from 1940 through 1946. The figures are expressed in 1,000 square yards:

Year	Production in United States	Exports from United States	Imports Into United States
1940	9,594,000	357,925	84,344
1941	11,328,000	586,737	61,211
1942	12,056,000	447,845	17,643
1943	11,555,000	537,934	19,745
1944	10,384,000	638,014	11,188
1945	9,630,000	672,789	79,882
1946	9,950,000	774,945	44,514

From figures just given, you will note that exports last year amounted to nearly 800,000,000 square yards. Even with the removal of export restrictions on March 15, I am inclined to doubt that textile exports for this year will exceed one billion yards. This is a personal, not an official, estimate. Textile exports will be limited by the shortage of dollar exchange in the world and the same conditions confronting exports of raw cotton.

It is my impression that our textile exports, in part, have been our surplus goods rather than goods produced for specific export markets. If we intend to build an export market for United States textiles, it seems to me that it will be necessary to study these markets, country by country, and determine what countries are (*Continued on Page 85*)

Yesterday And Today By WALTER S. MONTGOMERY

AS chairman of your board, I am gratified with the progress the industry has made during the year; but nevertheless, I am prompted to say that much more needs yet to be done. The element of change will undoubtedly be greater in the future than in the past; the dangers which will accompany the transition period will be grave, and they will challenge our maximum co-operative capacity. If you think we have needed the stronger and more active association which has worked and spoken for us during the past two years; if you think that we have needed the co-operative spirit which the association has engendered, then I must remind you that we will need it more, by far, during the years to come. Co-operation during good times is child's play as compared with oneness of purpose during times when prices are inadequate, competition is severe, and times are bad.

In retiring as your chairman, I urge you to continue your vigorous efforts to strengthen our association, and to make it an even more potent instrument in the future than in the past. Your association is definitely stronger today than it has been in recent history. Our growth in spirit and in influence has been excellent during the past 12 months. So has our growth in numbers. During the past year, we have gained 65 new member mills, representing 1,357,884 spindles; and lost only nine mills, with 173,128—or a net gain of 56 mills and 1,184,756 spindles. Let us continue this growth until every spindle in the South is listed in our membership. I hope that each member will appoint himself a committee of one to return home and talk with his neighbors about our association, and particularly to urge all non-member mills to join us. Our membership committee, which has done such a fine job this year, should continue its vigorous activities, and each of us should support the members of this committee. I can assure you our association is entitled to the financial as well as moral support of every textile plant.

As the strength of an association is reflected by the activity of its members, it is my hope that our officials of the future will call upon an ever-increasing number of our members to take an active part in the work of the association, and that the response to such calls will be increasingly enthusiastic. The work is interesting, and I know that each of you will profit from it tremendously, as I have done.

One of the things I would like to call to your attention is the need for a better understanding of the problems which our industry has in common with our friends among the related industries, such as textile machinery builders, producers of synthetic fibers, banks, railroads, mill suppliers, and similar lines. We have much in common, and closer co-operation can be made mutually profitable. We are delighted to have them as associate members of our organization, and we hope they will avail themselves of our help whenever we can be of service. Then there is the important matter of co-ordination of the efforts of our association with those of the other textile associations. Much has been accomplished in this direction, and I am delighted that we have been helpful in this endeavor. However, much more can be done, especially in the elimination of duplicate efforts and in the co-ordination of policies and strategies. Soon I hope that we can effect consolidations, which will strengthen as well as simplify our group efforts.

In all our endeavors through future years, we must not under-rate the importance of being continuously active in Washington. We may have tried things that haven't worked, but seriously, it has been most gratifying to see the thoroughness, alertness and general efficiency with which the interests of our industry have been handled in Washington. The efforts of our association, the Cotton-Textile Institute, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Merchants Association, and the various yarn associations have all been co-ordinated and centered upon this focal point with gratifying results. It is definite that we

have been effective in speeding up the process of decontrols in several fields—controls of price, production, and domestic and foreign distribution. We have played a part in changing certain public and governmental attitudes which has been helpful. In fact, we have been active in many fields. It is my belief that, through the years ahead, the industry will find it advisable, and necessary, to continue to concentrate much of its attention upon this vulnerable spot. It is most fortunate, therefore, that our association decided to establish offices in Washington two years ago. Our lawmakers and government executives appreciate the true facts upon which to base sound legislation and executive procedure affecting our industry, and it is our important responsibility to see that they get this information.

In the past, one of our greatest handicaps has been the fact that the industry needed a more intimate knowledge of trends of thought affecting the hundreds of fields which influence our operations. Today, we are better informed and the various services which bring us this vital information should be continued and expanded so that the entire Southern textile industry may depend upon them for sound production and sales policies. Our valuable field service should be continued and strengthened.

During the past year, I have been greatly impressed by the services supplied the industry by our various agencies of research and promotion. These agencies must have our hearty support, for they are developing new ideas and better methods which are daily being reflected in profits to the

mills. Our industry has been woefully lacking in research in the past, and now we must show patience with our research organizations and provide them with special assistance so that they can compete for accomplishment with their older research brothers in rayon and paper, for example. I strongly commend, for your consideration and full support, the several private agencies which are performing such a needed service for the industry. These agencies include the Callaway Institute, the Institute of Textile Technology, the textile foundations in each of our state colleges, the Philadelphia Textile Institute, and others. Furthermore, the entry of the Federal Government into this field, through the United States Department of Agriculture, is most welcome, is highly commendable, and deeply appreciated by the industry.

Our association membership that produce textiles is made up of manufacturers of synthetic yarns, cotton spinners, and textile weavers. While every member is vitally interested in the general welfare of the textile business, we naturally have our particular interests. I am a cotton man and proud of it. We cotton textile men can profit greatly from the example of the excellent research and publicity established on synthetic yarn products. If we cotton men do our job properly, there is no reason why cotton will not hold its own.

The National Cotton Council is worthy of your full support in the combined fields of research and promotion. Having attended the annual meeting in Galveston this year,



Banquet scenes from the recent Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association convention, held April 14-15 at Biloxi, Miss.

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I can urge their support from the depth of my personal admiration of the constructive service which they are rendering. One thing is certain: unless we have some vigorous, alert concentration upon the future of cotton, its field of operations will continue to diminish.

We must continue to advertise our cotton. The public must be reminded, again and again, of the versatility of cotton fabric. The public must be told that some qualities of cotton cannot be reproduced in any other fibers; that no other fiber, either natural or synthetic, can conceivably substitute for cotton. Nothing takes the place of cotton, and it is important that we remind the public constantly of this fact. We must associate with our cotton products such descriptive terms as wearing quality, washability, heat resistance, color fastness, pliancy, strength and all the other valuable qualities which will arouse in the public mind a desire to purchase cotton—and more cotton. We must continue to make known the versatile qualities of the cotton fiber. The amount of money spent for advertising by the cotton textile industry is pitifully negligible. Had the public been sufficiently aware of just one quality of cotton, many lives could conceivably have been saved in the horrible Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta. If the bed sheets had been soaked in water before being knotted together and used as make-shift rescue ropes, they would have held fast and saved many lives.

I am sure we are all proud of the cotton textile industry today. We must tell the true story of the great cotton mills, the true story of their wages in comparison with other wages for comparable work, of their excellent working con-

ditions, of their houses, of the extra services rendered them by the mills, and of their many opportunities. This association, we as individuals, we as industry's representatives, must realize the vital need of telling—and retelling—the story of cotton. My experiences of the past year have convinced me more than ever of the immediate necessity of additional effort to put our industry in its proper light with its employees, its stockholders, its neighbors and with the public at large.

The attitudes of the press, the radio and the public are definitely improving in their relations with our industry. We must continue to deserve their friendly interest, and to merit their confidence with well-directed efforts at public relations. We must meet the press, the radio, and other such mediums at least half-way in their efforts to provide the public with the information they have the right to expect from our industry.

Perhaps the most critical emergency facing our industry today is found in the dangers which lurk in the proposed plans for world trade of tomorrow. As a vulnerable industry, we are in grave danger of serious injury if we do not watch these developments with eyes which are alert to detect unsound export and import policies. In the months ahead, it should be the care of our association to study foreign competition keenly, to be alert, to move quickly and positively to protect the diminishing foreign markets which remain, and to prevent unfair imports of textiles into the United States. The welfare of our industry, its employees, its stockholders and the future of the Southern cotton farmers demand that we take such a course.

Dyeing and Finishing

Our Functions As Related To Cotton Textiles

By WYSS L. BARKER

THE American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was organized 25 years ago at Lowell Textile Institute. It was formed to promote an increase in the practical application of dyes and chemicals in the textile industry, to encourage research in all chemical processing in the industry, and to provide a means of exchange of scientific knowledge among its members. It is hoped that I may be able to point a way for our further usefulness to you by informing you of these scientific data which we have accumulated and the test methods which we have developed. We hope this information will enable you to market a better product at a fair profit.

Our organization is similar to yours. It is for the benefit of its members and the industry, and through the industry, the public. We are not like yourselves in many respects, for we are strictly a scientific and chemical organization devoting itself to fact finding. Our membership is constituted of men who by their scientific education and practical experience are interested in the wet processing of textiles. They are your directors of research, your chemists, and your men

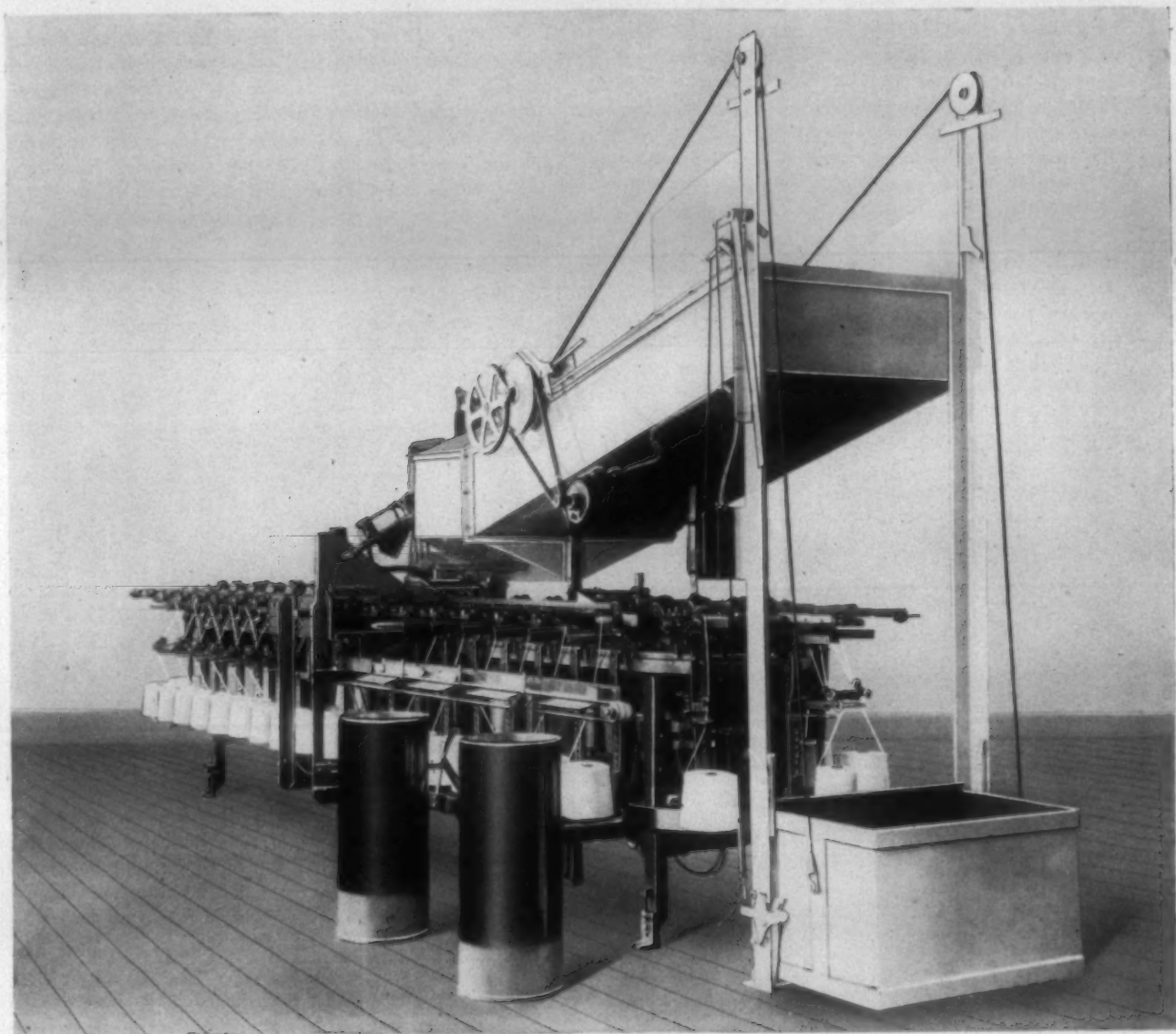
in charge of your dyeing, bleaching and finishing operations.

The United States is divided into nine sections with a membership totalling 5,000. Each of these sections has technical programs at least four times a year. There are three sections in the South—the Piedmont Section covering North and South Carolina and Virginia; the Central Section covering northern Georgia, northern Alabama, Tennessee and that vicinity; and the South Central Section covering the southern part of Alabama and Georgia and Mississippi.

In January of this year a most interesting technical program was presented in Greenville, S. C., covering the field of mixed fibers in which cotton is more than 50 per cent of the component part. This program dealt with the production of fast shades on these fibers. It was a most interesting program. Three excellent speakers were obtained from three of the leading dyestuff companies. There was a discussion in open forum which brought out many interesting facts and ideas to men who will develop them further.

We have our committees similar to you, the chief of which is our research committee, which goes into all of our

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ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY

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Southern Representative L. S. LIGON, Greenville, S. C.

development work and has a full-time paid director with a staff of several chemists.

As stated before, our activities and interests are chiefly in fact-finding and test development. Let us consider this test development process. Let's consider the fastness of cotton fabrics to washing. It became apparent at once that commercial fast, tub fast, and even vat dyed didn't tell you the exact fastness of your product. After co-operating and working with laundries, the Laundry Association all over the country, and making laboratory tests, we arrived finally at a set of tests which will enable you to describe very scientifically and accurately the fastness of your product to washing.

These tests are used by you who make the goods, by your converters, and your cutters and the retailers, giving you a definite means of communication among yourselves and enabling you to give your selling house or your customer the exact fastness of your product over the wire, telephone or by letter. It speeds up and makes the process of your conduct of business much better. The same is true with light fastness. These instruments which were developed, the launderometer in the case of wash fastness and the fadeometer in the case of light fastness, were developed in our research work and co-ordinated with practical use and practical mill experience, as the case may be.

These standard tests are developed and are intended and do cover almost all aspects of your cotton fibers. We have the crock test, the shrinkage test, the fastness to perspiration and the resistance to water. All these tests have been standardized by our association. And research is now in progress to establish a standard test to show the resistance to mildew and to fire, and the evaluation of purchase of finishes. New and interesting and hard to develop is an instrument or

laboratory apparatus for comparing the detergency of chemical compounds in the preparation of your goods for further processing.

The year book of the A. A. T. C. C. contains the compiled data of our association. It has all of our standard processes listed for the use of members and those of the general public interested in textile chemistry. This year book contains the list of all dyestuffs made in this country and under their commercial names and classified according to their component parts. In other words, they are grouped according to types. This is very beneficial to the purchasing department as well as to your laboratory men in eliminating many tests they would have to make in order to get them properly classified.

Also in the year book are listed several hundred chemicals in the bleaching and finishing field, and they are also classified according to their composition. All of these things are described in this year book in minute detail for the chemists and for any person interested and who needs to test textiles. The wash fastness test is given you quite accurately and the launderometer is such that many tests can be made at one time. The definite amount of soap, alkaline and chlorine, if required in these tests, is given along with the time and temperature, and all these things are correlated with the in-use and practical tests for which the fabric is to be subjected. This provides for you a method of getting quick information where it is needed and gives you an opportunity to get the maximum price for your product according to its scientific quality as shown by these tests. And it protects the good manufacturer against those who make products that look just as good.

Insofar as trade practice, political or legislative developments occur, we stand absolutely neutral because we are a fact finding and research organization, and we leave those things to other people. These things are important to you, these facts. Suppose a bill should come before Congress to require the compulsory labeling of the fastness of a cotton fabric. Through our tests you have information and data that would enable you to support or not support such a bill.

Many of you are corporate members of our association, and to you I want to express our very great gratitude, for you have contributed much, very much, in raw materials with which we work in the lending of your practical equipment for our research and development work in these test methods. Because, after all, laboratory tests are no good if they do not tell what can or cannot be done in practice. We hope that you will encourage the scientific men of your own organizations to participate further in our work because it does contribute to their value to you and to the entire industry by co-ordinating these things and working together. As corporate members, your dues go 100 per cent to research. Our organization is sound financially. It is self-supporting and the corporate membership dues are for our research program only.

In conclusion, I hope that you will suggest to us any methods or any processes that are incomplete and which you would like to see further developed and give them to us; we will do the very best we can with them. In this connection, the Army has asked us to develop a faster O. D. shade. That is in the hands of our research department now. And the chemical warfare service has asked us to produce a suitable fabric, or finish, which will protect the wearer against poisonous gases.



Glame' curtains, woven from Sylvania cellophane, dress 'up' a window while allowing a maximum amount of light to enter. This new plastic fabric can be manufactured in a variety of plain colors and plaids. It was developed by Maurice Brule', young textile designer, who turns it out in his plant at Central Falls, R. I.



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The South Will Suffer

The action of a jury at Greenville, S. C., in freeing, without any punishment whatever, the 28 men who were charged with lynching a Negro is deplored by an overwhelming majority of the people of the South and will be regretted for many years to come.

There can be no doubt that the men who did the lynching were taxicab drivers and that they came from Greenville, S. C. Many drivers confessed to participation and gave details of the unfortunate affair.

Those who did the lynching were friends and associates of the taxicab driver who had been brutally cut to death by the Negro, his throat cut, tongue cut out and a large piece of flesh cut from his leg.

Their passions had been aroused not only by the fact that an associate had been murdered but also by the brutality incident to his murder.

Those impulses might have been taken into consideration in reducing the punishment, but to permit the 28 men to go entirely free was a travesty upon justice and will put a great influence behind the effort of enemies of the South to enact a Federal anti-lynching law.

The action of the jury at Greenville, S. C., has certainly placed Southern congressmen and senators at a great disadvantage in their fight against the effort to enact such a law.

We deplore the action of the Greenville jury in meting out no punishment whatever to those who lynched a Negro near Easley, S. C.

It is not enough to say that no punishment is meted out to those who commit equal crimes in other sections.

The following incidents occurred about the same time as the lynching near Easley:

(1) Peoria, Ill.—George M. McNear, Jr., president of a small railroad, the employees of which had been upon a prolonged strike, had refused to agree to the demands made by union leaders. As McNear was walking near his home he was killed by a shotgun blast from a speeding automobile.

(2) Chicago, Ill.—James Crowley, president of the Chicago Bartenders Union, an organization which had been dropped by the A. F. of L. but continued to operate in defiance of the union, was seriously wounded and his wife killed by five shotgun volleys which were poured through the front window of the car they were driving. Mrs. Crowley happened to be in the driver's seat.

Northern editors will rail about the action of the Greenville jury but will carefully refrain from mentioning that none of those who committed the crimes at Peoria, Ill., and Chicago, Ill., have been punished.

No matter if murders at Peoria and Chicago, Ill., have gone unpunished, the jury at Greenville, S. C., failed the South when it failed to do its duty.

Amused By A Humorist

A professional humorist caused many smiles and laughs at the banquet incident to the recent meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at Daytona Beach, Fla., not by his humor but by his actions.

The banquet speaker began by stating that he was going to receive \$250 for his address and that was about the only thing the audience understood during nearly eight minutes of mental meanderings which indicated that he had imbibed much too freely.

He had rambled through Emory University for some reason yet unknown and appeared to be mentally as far north as Rome, Ga., when he became angered and sat down because his wife tugged at his coat tails.

President Edge aroused great applause when he arose and announced "we will get our \$250 back."

As very few of those present cared anything about a banquet address, the above incident failed to mar what was otherwise a very fine, well attended and constructive meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

Place The Blame Fairly

The statement, reproduced below, was sent out recently in bulletin form to members of the Carded Yarn Association by the group's president, Owen Fitzsimons. It is heartening to see a division of the textile industry stand up and talk back to its critics.

President Truman's comments on the radio and in the press have appeared at a time that is most unfortunate for the manufacturers of carded cotton sales yarn. We meet once more the fallacy of flinging out the general classification "Textiles" coupled with "Price Slash Appeals" without regard to the fact that the term is all inclusive in the minds of the public. It embraces not only cotton but all fibers, both natural and synthetic as well as all blends thereof. It also touches upon all stages such as cotton growing, yarn spinning, cloth weaving, processing and finishing, converting, garment manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing.

If such a serious indictment is going to be aimed at "Textiles" a misleading generalization should not be employed. If there is serious dislocation at certain levels or with respect to specific textile products the stigma, if justifiable, should fall where it belongs and then only after such a contention has been unquestionably established and proven by all the supporting facts.

If there is an inflationary tendency in the current merchandising of carded cotton yarns the whole theory of relativity has been thrown into the discard. It is difficult to reconcile an increasing trend toward curtailment of operations with a condition involving excess profits. Anyone who is really informed with respect to the current cost of cotton, labor, power, repairs, supplies and overhead knows what has happened to that particular profit margin. The return is definitely not adequate to build up sufficient reserves

to pay increased cost of machinery to replace that worn out during the war emergency and leave anything for distribution to the stockholder as a fair return on his investment.

Political expediency has been carried a long way in the wrong direction when its end result spells unjust hurt to one of the oldest and most vital industries in the world.

Boosting Communism

Chapel Hill, May 14.—The chairman of the women's division of the Communist Party last night denounced the labor bill passed by the Senate as a "slave bill" which would unite the working class in a reaction against congress.

Stout, gray-haired Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a Communist Party leader for 41 years, spoke to 1,500 University of North Carolina students under sponsorship of the non-partisan Carolina Political Union.

Commenting upon the above the *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer* said editorially:

"Many North Carolina citizens and taxpayers—perhaps the majority—do not understand why a Communist leader should be invited to speak in one of their buildings at the university to an audience of students and Chapel Hill townspeople.

"The great majority of citizens of taxpaying and voting ages fail to understand what good purpose could be served by the Carolina Political Union in sponsoring an address on the university campus by the head of the women's division of the Communist Party in the United States.

"In bringing an official spokesman of the party to Chapel Hill it is lending its prestige and influence to the Reds and serving their cause.

"One may be assured that the opportunity given an official of the Communist Party to use the university campus as a sounding board for the dissemination of communist propaganda is hailed everywhere by communist leaders as a distinct victory. The university environment and the sponsorship of the speaking engagement lend respectability to the communist movement.

"The Carolina Political Union has been known for years of course for its sponsorship of speakers of any and all political philosophies. But many thoughtful and informed people of North Carolina feel that a line should be drawn somewhere when it comes to INVITING leaders of causes to use the university facilities for the spread of their propaganda—that the line should be drawn against those who are the enemies of America and its political, social, and economic systems and devoted to a relentless battle to destroy all that is American.

"If it be said in defense of the sponsors of the communist address at the university that the students and townspeople have a right to hear the truth about the communist philosophy from communist leaders themselves, an answer is that the truth is not to be had from a Red propagandist.

"And many regard as spurious if not silly the talk about constitutional freedom of speech and assembly in connection with INVITING an enemy of the American constitution to speak at a state university."

Clark's Directory Of Southern Textile Mills

We will soon begin to compile data for the Sixty-sixth Edition of *Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills*.

The first edition of our directory was published on July 1, 1911. For many years it was published on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, but in recent years a change was made and

we began to publish one pocket edition and one office edition each year.

As there was a national textile directory published by an old and well-established firm, we have always limited our directory to the Southern textile field and have striven for accuracy of information.

Publishing a textile directory, even when limited to Southern mills, is expensive and requires an immense amount of time, and to attain accuracy the publisher must have intimate contacts and acquaintance with the industry.

So well has the field been covered by *Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills* and the national textile directory published in the North that sporadic efforts to publish other textile directories have failed and a few years ago *Dickam's Directory*, which had been published for many years, was discontinued by merging with the national textile directory mentioned above.

Turnabout On Labor

When the recent Senate vote upon the Taft labor bill is compared with the 1935 vote of the Senate upon the Wagner Act, there must come a realization of the manner in which ruthless labor racketeers have turned public sentiment against them.

	1935 Senate Vote on Wagner Act		1947 Senate Vote on Taft Labor Bill	
	For	Against	For	Against
Democrats	49	4	21	21
Republicans	12	8	47	3

History does not record many such reversals of voting and sometimes the significance of the change will sink through the thick skulls of labor leaders and their brains will realize the mistakes they have made.

Northern North Carolina-Virginia Operating Executives Meet June 7

A meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held June 7 at Spray, N. C. The division's annual spring gathering will begin at 9:30 a. m. in the Central Y. M. C. A. Building at Spray.

Two addresses are scheduled, each to be followed by floor discussion. Raymond E. Henderson, superintendent of the Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., will speak on "Production vs. Living Standards," and Dr. William McGee, director of personnel research for Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, will explain "Vocational Education for Textile Supervisors and Workers."

J. B. Powell, superintendent of Erlanger Mills at Lexington, N. C., and chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia S. T. A. group, will be in charge of the program. Mr. Powell has urged all textile plant operating executives, whether S. T. A. members or not, to attend the meeting.

This will be the final divisional meeting this spring before the annual Southern Textile Association convention at Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19-21. Convention headquarters will be at Mayview Manor in Blowing Rock.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

DUBLIN, GA.—Construction of a \$200,000 woolen weaving plant at Dublin by John P. Baum has been authorized by the Office of the Housing Expediter, Washington.

GLASGOW, VA.—Construction was completed this month on the new integrated carpet mill of James Lees & Sons Co. Equipment provides for processing of raw wool into finished carpeting. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., was the contractor.

ROBBINS, N. C.—Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc., has begun an extensive program of enlarging and improving several departments. Several thousand feet of floor space will be added to the present plant.

KALMIA, N. C.—Kalmia Braids, Inc., has received a charter permitting it to manufacture braids, shoe laces and other narrow fabrics. Authorized capital stock is \$100,000, with \$1,500 in stock subscribed by Edward Fortner, J. P. Grindstaff and Mrs. Ulla R. Starr.

WELDON, N. C.—Operation of Weldon Knitting Mills, Inc., a cotton yarn plant containing 5,736 spindles, will be discontinued this month by Blue Swan Mills of Sayre, Pa. Local businessmen are attempting to find new operators for the mill.

BROOKNEAL, VA.—Pacific Mills has acquired a 300-acre tract in this Campbell County community for future industrial development.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Carter Fabrics Corp. is installing 24,000 new throwing spindles at its Greensboro plant in space made available by moving 18,000 older type spindles to the South Boston, Va., plant. An air conditioning system is being installed in the throwing department at Greensboro. At South Boston, an additional 480 looms have been installed in an extension to the weave room, nearly doubling capacity of the plant.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Aleo Mfg. Co. is abandoning its Roberdell Mill, five miles east of Rockingham, and consolidating its operations with the main plant here. Some of the 8,536 spindles and 275 looms will be retained for use, but a good part of machinery will be sold along with the plant building and mill houses.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., has begun the conversion of its three Baltimore plants to provide for processing of synthetic yarns and fabrics, with a long-range plan designed to eliminate use of cotton entirely. Larger plants at Tallassee, Ala., and Columbia, S. C., will continue to produce cotton ducks and other industrial fabrics.

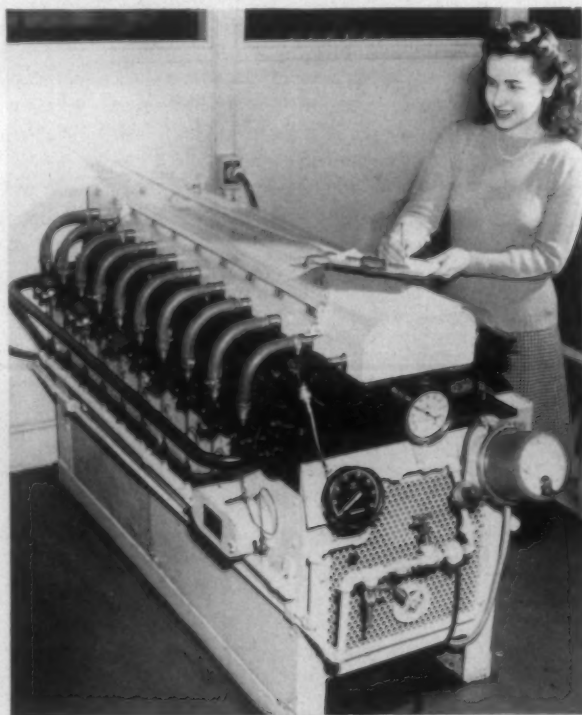
ERWIN, TENN.—Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., Providence, R. I., has announced the purchase of 107 acres of land near Erwin for the site of a new mill. The company now operates 14 plants in three New England states.

—Goodyear Develops Tire Fabric Tester—

The whirling spindles of a new testing machine developed at the Goodyear Research Laboratory, Akron, Ohio, will tell in a few hours as much about a new tire fabric as could be learned in a 20,000-mile road test, a jaunt equivalent to six trips across the United States. The new machine can test 20 fabrics simultaneously so that its findings in a few hours equal nearly 500,000 miles of road testing. Designed by G. D. Mallory of the Goodyear research laboratory, maintained in Akron by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the new machine is known as the Flex-tester.

Its effectiveness arises from the fact that it subjects a tire fabric to the same sort of strain that it would have to endure in an actual tire, Dr. L. B. Sebrell, director of the Goodyear Research Laboratory, explains. Heretofore, there has been no way of doing this, Dr. Sebrell continues. Consequently, the only satisfactory way to test a new tire fabric was to use it for the cords of an experimental tire.

While various fabric-testing machines have been made in the past, these did not simulate road conditions. Consequently, there was no satisfactory way of testing out a new strain of cotton fiber or a new synthetic fiber except to make up a full-size tire, put the tire on an automobile and send it out for a road test. Mile after mile, over city and country roads, the test chauffeur drove his car until the experimental tire gave out. The process was expensive and time consuming. To test a fabric with the new machine, it



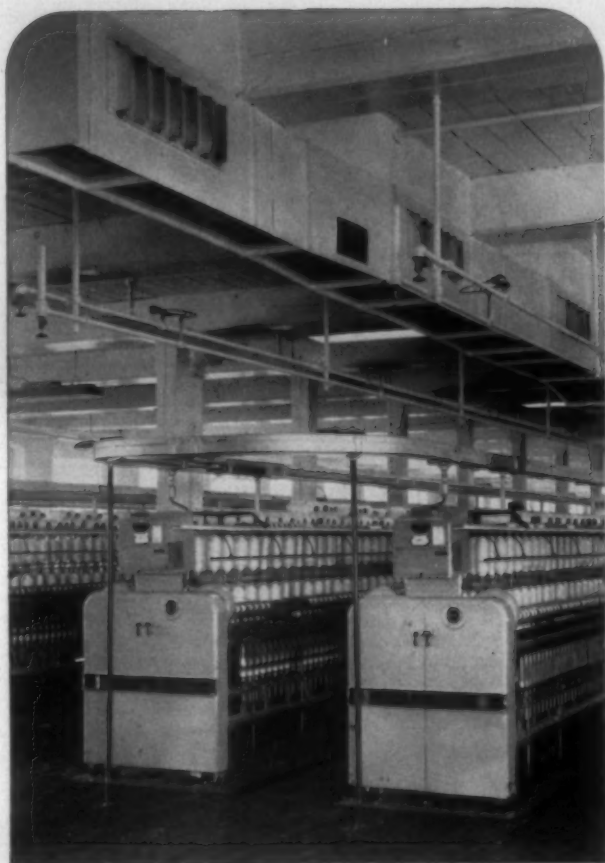
The Goodyear tire fabric testing machine.

is only necessary to make up a section of a miniature tire about the thickness of a garden hose and about one foot in length.

Each unit of the Flex-tester consists of two revolving spindles, the upper one in a horizontal position, the lower one in a vertical position. The miniature tire section or tube to be tested is fastened to the two spindles. Since the spindles are at right angles to each other, the tube is bent into a 90-degree angle or right angle. Air is then pumped into it under pressure just as in an ordinary tire. Next the spindles are set in rotation. This subjects the portion of the tube which is bent to a continuous stress that duplicates the stresses that would be endured in a road test.

At any given instant, the fabric on the inner curve of the angle is compressed while that on the outer side of the angle is stretched. But due to the turning of the spindles, any given point on the angle moves from the inner side to the outer side and back again with every revolution. Consequently, the fabric is subjected to precisely the same alternations of compression and stretch that it must withstand in an actual tire. The spindles revolve at any desired speed up to 1,000 revolutions per minute or more.

Tests with tubes or miniature tire sections made up with cords now in general use showed that they were good for 700,000 to 1,000,000 revolutions on the Flex-tester, Dr. Sebrell says. This established a standard for the rating of experimental cords. The Flex-tester does not eliminate road testing, but it makes it unnecessary with every new experimental cord. Cords which break down quickly on the Flex-tester can be abandoned at once. If, however, a new cord rates well with standard cords in a test on the new machine, it can then be made up into a full-size tire and tested on an indoor machine which revolves the tire against the track. If it passes this test successfully it can then be given a full-dress road test.



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- 1—Saco-Lowell No. 12 Lattice Opener, Model 1927.
- 1—Saco-Lowell Vertical Opener, Gallows Drive, Model 1924, Serial No. 1029.
- 1—Saco-Lowell No. 2 Screen Section, Apron delivery.
- 1—Rake Head Distributor System Feeding 2 Picker Lines.
- 2—Kitson Pickers, Single Process, 3 Beater, Motor Driven.
- 3—Slubbers, Saco-Lowell, 11 x 5.
- 9—Intermediates, Saco-Lowell, 9 x 4½.
- 30—Deliveries Drawing, Lowell, Metallic Rolls.
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PERSONAL NEWS

George C. Buscher, head of the Buscher Yarn Division at Turner Halsey Co., resigned that post recently to join Burlington Mills Corp. of New York, where he will be in charge of the yarn sales department.

H. Parker Reader, assistant treasurer of Cannon Mills, Inc., has been elected president of the New York Credit Men's Association, and Roliston G. Woodbury of Textile Banking Co. has been named a vice-president.

John E. Bassill has been elected president of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp., and S. R. Fuller, Jr., has been named chairman of the boards of the two firms. The companies have identical officers and directors.

Robert E. Smith, Jr., has been appointed manager of the towel development department in the West Point Mfg. Co. plant at Fairfax, Ala. He has been succeeded as production manager by Virgil Hampton.

Robert Poisson has been appointed assistant to the vice-president of Pepperell Mfg. Co., with headquarters in the firm's New York City offices.



J. B. Poteet, left, has joined the Southern sales organization of National Ring Traveler Co., and will be associated with H. B. Askew in the Georgia-Alabama territory. Mr. Poteet will continue to live at Griffin, Ga.

John W. Geil and Ralph A. Stethenson have become associated with Springs Mills, Inc., in New York City, where Mr. Geil will head the gray goods department and Mr. Stethenson will be assistant treasurer in charge of credit.

Raymond F. Evans has been elected president of Diamond Alkali Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., to succeed John T. Richards, who announced his retirement as president and chairman of the board May 5.

Alan B. Sibley, vice-president and treasurer of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been placed in charge of the textile division of the fund campaign for the proposed Greenville Children's Center.

Dr. E. R. Rushton has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., as editor-librarian. Dr. Rushton for the past 11 years has been connected with the T. V. A. in Florence, Ala., as a research chemist. He succeeds Dr. Julian F.

Smith, now with the Naval Research Bureau in Washington.

Arnold Peterson, formerly of Burlington, N. C., has been appointed recreational supervisor for Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills of United States Rubber Co.

Dr. Louis A. Olney, founder and president emeritus of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, has tendered his resignation as chairman of the organization's research committee.

J. Toms Dover has resigned as sales engineer in the Carolinas for Arabol Mfg. Co., Inc., to join the staff of Ernest F. Culbreath Co., Charlotte, N. C.



Dr. H. B. Walker, left, has been appointed assistant to Dr. R. H. Patch, vice-president in charge of operations for E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. His duties with Houghton include product and process development

and application research. He will serve as liaison agent between the firm's research, engineering, manufacturing and sales departments. Until joining Houghton he was director of textile research for Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia.

Richard F. Elliott, secretary of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been elected president of the Edenton Rotary Club.

John D. Rollins has resigned his position as cost engineer with Waverly Mills, Inc., Laurinburg, N. C., and has joined Borden Mills, Inc., of Kingsport, Tenn., as manager of the quality control department.

I. O. Hucks recently resigned as overseer of the weaving department of Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., at Tarboro, N. C., and is now employed at the Monarch Mills plant at Lockhart, S. C.

Ennis P. Whitley, who joined the Do-beckmun Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1945 as director of sales, was elected vice-president for distribution at the last directors' meeting. He was formerly connected with American Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., as general sales manager.

Carl D. Brown has retired from Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., where he had been director of research for the loom manufacturing firm, and is now head of the C. D. Brown Textile Engineering Service, associated with the Machine Design Associates,

Inc., Worcester, Mass. Mr. Brown had been connected with Draper Corp. for 31 years and will continue to serve the firm in the capacity of consultant.



Roy W. Schrimshire, left, has been appointed sales representative in west Georgia and central and southern Alabama for the Henderson Foundry and Machine Co. division of Southern States Equipment Co., Hampton, Ga. He formerly was associated with Eagle & Phenix Mills, and was superintendent of Jordon Mills, Columbus, Ga., for 4½ years. Prior to joining the Henderson organization he conducted his own mill supply business in Columbus.

Recent personnel changes and appointments at Monsanto Chemical Co.'s Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., include appointment of Dr. Lester A. Pratt, former general sales manager, as assistant to the division general manager. Mr. Pratt also was named president, general manager and trustee of the New England Alcohol Co., a Monsanto subsidiary at the Everett plant. . . . Howard J. Hefferman, former assistant division general sales manager, was named division general sales manager to succeed Mr. Pratt. . . . Ivan V. Wilson, who has been connected with Monsanto since 1927, was appointed assistant director of research for the Merrimac Division.

Ruth Corby, editor of *Textile Colorist and Converter*, has resigned that post, effective June 1. Miss Corby was formerly with Fairchild Publications as domestic editor of the *Daily News Record*. After a short vacation she is expected to make known her future plans.

Morris S. Rosenthal, executive vice-president and director of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York City, was elected president of the National Council of American Importers at the annual meeting of the group recently in New York.

Warren R. Williams, manager of Father George Mills at Sanford, N. C., has been re-elected mayor of Sanford. Mr. Williams has been mayor of the city for the past 16 years.

Hill Scoggin has been named representative of the National Foremen's Institute in North Carolina and Virginia, and may be addressed at P. O. Box 1983, Charlotte, Edwin, who is covering South Carolina and

Georgia for the institute, is addressed at Box 31, Maxton, N. C.

John M. Washburn has been elected president of Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn., to succeed the late Joseph M. Merrow.

Roy Dixon, formerly superintendent of the spinning department at Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills, has been named superintendent of Peck Mfg. Co. at Warrenton, N. C., replacing J. T. Byrum, who joined Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills at Fayetteville, N. C. Charles Wetzell, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., was appointed assistant superintendent of Peck Mfg. Co.

Thomas Witherspoon, formerly with the nylon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has joined the Duplan Corp. in an executive capacity in the fabric division.

Benjamin Cone, Greensboro, N. C., textile official, was one of seven members of the Greensboro City Council chosen in a recent election.

R. L. Stowe, Jr., of Belmont, N. C., has been appointed to the board of trustees of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, near Belmont, to fill the unexpired term of J. Harold Lineberger, also of Belmont, who resigned.

Walter D. Clark, who will graduate next month with a B.S. degree in textile engineering from Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., recently was appointed sales engineer for the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. of Charlotte,

N. C. After a period of specialized training he will serve as representative in Georgia and surrounding areas, succeeding A. P. Newton on Aug. 1.

William W. Goodman, vice-president and treasurer of American Finishing Co. at Memphis, Tenn., has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire for his work while in the Army handling supplies for the Royal Air Force and supervising the training program of the R. A. F. in this country.

Milton L. Gearing recently was named general manager of the New Departure Division of General Motors Corp., Bristol, Conn. Mr. Gearing succeeds F. G. Hughes, retired.

Woodrow W. Carruthers has been named purchasing agent for the Cone group of mills, with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C., to fill the vacancy created by the death of Arthur C. Goodwin. Mr. Carruthers had been assistant purchasing agent since June, 1941.

John H. Fagan has resigned as superintendent of Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Inc., Fayetteville, N. C., to become general superintendent of Plants 1, 2 and 3 of Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

nized as the pioneer in air conditioning and humidifying Southern cotton mills. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, one son and two brothers.

Edgar L. Carver, 54, formerly assistant superintendent of North Carolina Finishing Co., Yadkin, died recently at Salisbury, N. C. He had been operating a garment plant for the past three years.

Robert Ray Glenn, 41, in charge of sales for Glenn Mills at Lincolnton, N. C., died May 5 at his home in Gastonia, N. C. Surviving are his parents, his widow, one brother and one sister.

Frank L. Dunn, 57, vice-president of Dunn Woolen Co. at Martinsburg, W. Va., died recently at his home in New York City. He leaves his widow, three sons, a daughter, three brothers and three sisters.

Harold M. Turner, 65, senior vice-president of Turner Halsey Co., died May 5 in New York City after an illness of several weeks. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Henry G. B. Westheimer, 30, former chief textile inspector for the War Department, died recently at Baltimore, Md. He is survived by his father and sister.

W. J. Britton, Sr., 83, superintendent of Spartan Mills for 40 years and of Whitney Mfg. Co. for five years prior to his retirement some time ago, died May 4 at his home in Spartanburg, S. C. He is survived by one son.

OBITUARY

William Beach Hodge, 74, vice-president and Southern manager for Parks-Cramer Co., died May 14 at Charlotte, N. C., after an illness of six weeks. He was recog-

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EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

Pennsalt Marketing Plans Given For Arresto-Moth

The name of the new Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. DDT mothproofing process has been changed to Arresto-Moth from the original name, Erusto-moth, it was announced by Pennsalt in revealing plans for marketing the new process. The new process, in which garments are thoroughly impregnated with DDT by special machine during the drycleaning cycle, has attracted wide-spread interest since its initial showing at the N. I. C. D. convention in Chicago. Several commercial drycleaning plants expected to offer this new service to their customers during May, Pennsalt reported. The new name, Arresto-Moth, was selected after an evaluation survey to select a name of greater consumer appeal, Pennsalt reported. While Pennsalt's Erusto name is well known in the laundry and drycleaning fields, a name with more meaning to the customer was desired to assist drycleaners in consumer selling.

Johnson Co. Introduces Stainless Steel Boards

Rust and replating are said to be completely eliminated by a recent development of Johnson Engineering and Mfg. Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It was disclosed recently by George McGee, vice-president in charge of sales, that bobbin, cone, shell and quill boards of stainless steel are in current production. These new boards, made to customer specifications, include all the other features that have long distinguished Johnson self-stacking boards.

Publish Photo Review Of Lubricant Research

A picture story of its vast research program for developing industrial lubricants has been published by Gulf Oil Corp. The brochure, entitled "Better Lubricants for Industry Through Research," presents a panorama of lubricant development ranging from modern techniques of oil discovery

through refining, analysis, testing, and the creation of future products.

Forty - eight photographs, chiefly taken at Gulf's extensive laboratories at Harmarville, Pa., show the most advanced lubricant research devices, including pilot plants, endurance testing machines, micro-laboratory equipment, electron microscopes and spectrometers. Information-packed captions carry a running commentary. A copy of this handsome 24-page booklet may be had by writing to the company at 3800 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Evans Offers Advice On Writing Research Reports

Efficient reports constitute the most outstanding evidence to management of the well-organized research laboratory. The reasons for complete reports, and pertinent information on their organization, writing and mechanical make-up, are authoritatively outlined by the Evans Research and Development Corp. in a study entitled, "The Essentials of a Good Report." Based on the requirements of the average research laboratory, the study provides valuable information to the executive researcher in properly presenting the results of his work. Reprints are available by request to the Evans Research and Development Corp., 250 East 43rd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Health, Safety Standards Listed In A. S. A. Catalog

A catalog containing a list of approximately 200 standards covering safety and industrial health is now available to safety engineers, legislators and others interested, Cyril Ainsworth, technical director of the American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York, announced recently. The 20-page booklet not only lists the standards but gives a brief description of their contents to make it easier for those interested to locate standards concerning their own particular field.

"The development of these safety standards under the A. S. A. is evidence of one particular phase of indus-

trial self-regulation that has met with an unusual degree of success because industrial representatives have a direct part in their formulation," the foreward to the catalog explains. "Industries, like people, are more willing to abide by regulations which they set up for themselves than they are to follow rules laid down by some external agency."

"Because the provisions included in these standards represent a crystallization of the accumulated wisdom of industrial experience and are the result of painful trial and error in many cases, they constitute a symposium of the best methods of meeting the technical problems of safety, and therefore they become the guides for industry and are voluntarily adopted and followed."

Gillespie Develops New Wood Floor Preserver

Bull Dog Tuf-Seal, an accurately formulated varnish type sealer designed to preserve and protect wood floors under the most severe traffic conditions, recently has been made available by the Gillespie Varnish Co., Dey Street, Jersey City, N. J. The new product sinks into the subsurfaces of the wood, feeding them with a durable preservative that keeps the wood alive and prevents drying out and splintering. It is highly recommended for use in textile plants where traffic-wear is unusually heavy. Bull Dog Tuf-Seal is available in drums, five-gallon cans, one-gallon cans and quarts.

New Mildewproofing Agent Announced By Nuodex Co.

As a result of a research program to find a mildewproofing agent meeting the requirements of the perfect fungicide, defined by experts during the war years, a new product, Nuodex 100 W. D., has just been announced by Arthur Minich, vice-president in charge of research and development, Nuodex Products Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J. The cost of applying new, colorless, odorless Nuodex 100 W. D. is

said to be low enough to be absorbed by the textile manufacturer even though the effectiveness of the compound warrants its use in premium mildewproofed goods. Very low loadings are required—0.1 per cent meets standard Chaetomium globosum tests, 0.5 per cent keeps tensile strength loss to less than ten per cent after two weeks' soil burial — yet the product shows durability equivalent to one year's outdoor exposure in Florida, unsurpassed in its resistance to leaching, and shows no tendency to tender fabrics.

Fabrics can be made to pass a Chaetomium globosum test for a mildewproofing agent cost of less than two hundredths of a cent per square yard per ounce of fabric weight, pass two weeks' soil burial for less than a tenth of a cent per square yard per ounce of fabric weight. Nuodex 100 W. D. is water dispersible, does not affect loading, feel or hand of textiles. The product is effective in stopping the growth of surface growing, disfiguring mildew as well as the cellulose rotting types. It is expected to open up completely new fields for mildewproofed textiles because of its unique combination of properties and the extremely low cost of applying effective concentrations. Its economy makes it ideal for the many "in process" applications where a fungicide can provide an additional factor of safety.

Nuodex 100 W. D. is suitable for use on the most delicate fabrics, it is claimed, and is non-irritant and may be used on wearing apparel. Its durability and leach resistance, however, make it equally ideal for use in awning cloth, tarpaulins or sail cloth. It is also available in a solvent or oil soluble form, Nuodex 100 S. S. This oil soluble modification may be used in oil base textile finishes and its use alone as a mildewproofing agent by manufacturers equipped to handle solvents results in a somewhat lower cost per unit of mildew protection.

Guion Offers Improved Automatic Stop Gauge

A thread mill cone and spool electric automatic stop gauge, for use on package winding machines, is currently offered to the industry by Charles W. Guion, Rosslyn's Station, Arlington, Va. This new and improved mechanism is especially designed to eliminate (1) the present crude method of measuring cones, thereby permitting the operator to utilize his full time for other

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phases of operations; (2) hundreds of unnecessary knots; (3) time unnecessarily spent in making run-backs; and (4) piecing-in on warp machine now caused by irregular ending of thread from bobbin. The unit is said to be compact and easily installed, requiring only three bolts to each unit plus wiring for operation. Further information will be furnished upon request.

Crocking Covered In New Calco Technical Bulletin

A paper, *Studies of Wool Dyeing: Crocking*, by H. E. Millson, W. H. Watkins and G. L. Royer, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., has been printed as a Calco technical bulletin for distribution to the textile industry. The authors report the result of studies made of the relation between the intensity of the crock and incomplete scouring, the presence of dye solvents, hard water, drying, shearing, chlorination, Glauber's salt, temperature, pH and dye concentration. They point out the existence of a definite correlation between "the critical dyeing point" and "the critical

crocking point." A wide range of dyes were used in making these studies and some of their observations recorded by photomicrographs of the cross sections are presented in a color plate. Copies of Calco Technical Bulletin No. 780 may be obtained from any Calco representative, or by mailing requests to the Advertising Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

Carbide And Carbon Has New Booklet On Glycols

Glycols is the newest booklet in the group series published by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. It presents in detail the properties, specifications, and uses, of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, Kromfax solvent (thiodiglycol), triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, and ethylhexanediol. Some of the more important uses for the glycols are as hygroscopic agents, and as solvents for dyes, printing inks, essential oils, gums, and resins. In 30 charts it gives such information as physical constants, com-


parative evaporation rates, and solubility data. It also includes 94 literature references to the glycols. Copies of this booklet may be obtained from any office of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. When requesting your copy, ask for Form 4763.

Lustra Corp. Offers New Fluorescent Lamp Folder

A Miracle of Light is the title of a new folder on fluorescent lamps just issued by Lustra Corp. of America, 40 West 25th Street, New York 10, N. Y., describing the four classes of daylight, 3500° white, soft-white and 4500° white Lustra fluorescent tubes, respectively. Newest of the four is the 4500° white Lustra tube combining the blue-white of daylight with the warmth and liveness of white light. The daylight is recommended for use where color correction and blending with normal daylight is necessary, while the 3500° white, reported as having a higher light output than the previous three types, is stated as the standard tube most commonly used for all general and commercial illumination.

Molten Metal Used To Force Dye Into Cloth

Perfected in England, a colloidal dyestuff requiring pressure and temperature just below 212° F. to impregnate fabric, employs molten metal in an unusual manner. The dye material is forced into fabric by passing the fabric down through the dye liquor and molten Cerrobend to the necessary depth to impart the required pressure. The dye liquor floats on the surface of the liquid Cerrobend. The metal does not stick to the fabric. Cerrobend, an alloy melting at 158° F., is manufactured by Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp., Department TB, 40 Wall Street, New York City.




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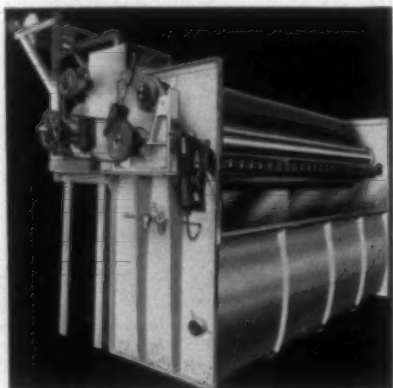
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Rodney Hunt Developes New Tight Strand Washer

Rodney Hunt Machine Co., 47 Mill Street, Orange, Mass., has announced production of a new stainless steel tight strand washer, developed exclusively by Rodney Hunt engineers, which is claimed to be the first real advance in tight strand washing in 50 years. Its patented Curve-of-Strength stainless steel, three-compartment tub is designed to cause a continuous counter-current flow of water. It is alleged that this, in conjunction with a stainless steel counter-flow suds box, makes this machine outstanding as a high speed, efficient unit in which a complete washing operation may be accomplished.



Exclusive features include rubber-covered main rolls, equipped with the latest Wring-Master pneumatic controls for regulating pressures — a Wring Master air controlled bleachery squeezer at the leaving end — and a stainless steel pin rail with a pneumatic reciprocating device which eliminates any tendency toward grooving of the rolls. The manufacturer states that recent installations of these machines are efficiently handling fabrics weighing up to one and a half yards to the pound, at speeds up to 300 yards per minute. Water consumption is cut to the minimum. Rodney Hunt Machine Co. advises that those interested may receive complete information by writing to them at 47 Mill Street, Orange, Mass.

Atwood Interests Bought By Universal Winding Co.

Universal Winding Co. of Providence, R. I., manufacturer of cone winding machinery, May 8 announced the purchase of the Atwood Division of Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc., producer of twisting equipment for the tex-

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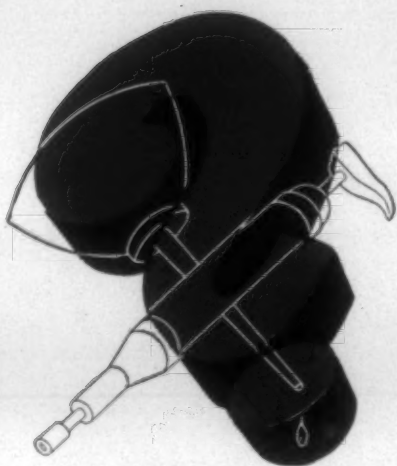
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tile industry. Located in Stonington, Conn., the Atwood Division was known as Atwood Machine Co. before being purchased in 1945 by Farrel-Birmingham of Ansonia, Conn. It employs about 700 persons on a two-shift basis.

Robert Leeson, president of Universal, in commenting on the Atwood purchase said: "This move places behind Atwood machines all of Universal's engineering facilities and long-time contacts with textile mills throughout the world and just about triples the field sales engineering force in back of Atwood twisters. The incorporation of Atwood's twister business into Universal inasmuch as both types of machines are closely allied in the preparation of yarn in textile mills." The purchase price has not been disclosed but it is reported that Universal took over on May 1 all of the fixed assets, good will and inventories of the Atwood Division of Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc., and also assumed all obligations under its material purchase contracts as well as the responsibilities under its contracts to supply machinery to the textile industry.

General Dyestuff Corp. Releases New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York City, has released four new circulars for the industry's use as follows: G-470 *Fast Scarlet Salt G*; G-475 *Peregal O. K.*; G-477 *Indanthrene Printing Violet 4RN Extra Paste*, and GDC-258 *Celphon, Permanent Finishing of Fabrics*.

Wear-Testing Bulletin Offered By Taber Corp.

With the transition from a seller's to a buyer's market having given added import to product durability and greater serviceability as potent sales factors, the wear-resistance qualities of many different materials, including textiles, take on new significance for many manufacturers. Of interest to mill laboratory research executives in this connection is a 12-page technical bulletin issued by Taber Instrument Corp., North Tonawanda, N. Y., describing and illustrating new, improved accessories and other standard supplies designed to step-up efficiency of abrasion-resistance analyses with the Taber Abraser.

Featured among the developments discussed are devices for continuously

removing abradings from wear-track on test specimen, controlling test operating time, refacing and standardizing Calibrase-type abrading wheels, and preparing thin, flexible fabrics for testing. Also reviewed is the multiple textile specimen holder, an eight-section table, circular attachment used to test eight thin, flexible fabrics simultaneously in one operation. Copies of this informative wear-testing accessories digest are available on request to Taber Instrument Corp., 111-TB Goundry St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

New Automatic Clutch Produced By Lowder Firm

Lowder's automatic clutch for napper strippers, first introduced to the industry in 1938 by Vander B. Lowder of Concord, N. C., is available again after having been forced to suspend operations during the war years due to shortages of materials. In the new clutch, it is said, will be found better materials properly treated for longer trouble-free operation.



The clutch is said to be unique among releases in that its operation is based on two V-lugs (see illustration) fitting in two V-sockets. The lugs are kept in position by a heavy coil spring. In ordinary operation the entire release operates as one revolving member. In case of an overload, however, the clutch instantly moves to disengage the strippers. The lugs snap out of their sockets breaking the flow of power and allowing the gear to run free. To reset the release, it is only necessary to tap the reset button.

Sales Firm Announces Reduction In Prices

Sizeable price reductions on a complete array of synthetic organic detergents, Mercol ST Bead and 85-87 per cent Active Flakes were announced this month by Seaboard Distributors, Inc., 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J. The New Jersey sales organization, which distributes all types of textile chemi-

icals, textile soaps, tallow soaps for industry and industrial surface active agents, also announced the addition of a new bubble bath base to the list of Seaboard products. The new bubble bath base has high foaming characteristics and finer foam stability.

Bristol Develops New Time Cycle Controller

The Bristol Co. of Waterbury, Conn., announces the development of a new multiple-cam time cycle controller, known as the Model C500 impulse-sequence cycle controller, for timing mechanical operations in industrial processes. This instrument is designed for use on plant processes where a number of factors, such as the opening and closing of valves, switches, dampers, retorts, and presses, and the starting, stopping, or reversing of motor-driven pumps, and blowers, must be accurately timed according to a fixed program. In operation, the Model C500 impulse-sequence cycle controller actuates or engages, at the correct time in each cycle, the necessary mechanical, electrical, or pneumatic devices for automatically carrying out the intended schedule. In this controller, time measurement and pilot valve operation are handled by separate mechanisms. Separation of these two basic functions made possible a design that gives accurate timing of the factors under control, high speed and torque for pilot valve operation, and flexibility of application.


Timing is accomplished by a Telechron-driven aluminum disc on which is printed a 25-inch time scale. The desired schedule of operations is incorporated into the controller by cutting notches with a notching punch on the time scale. The location of these notches determines the time of operation of the cam mechanism. Discs for new cycles or schedules of operation can be easily made. There are no air or mechanical connections between the timing disc and cam-operating mechanism. Time impulses are transmitted electrically.

The cams are individually adjustable and their setting does not require fine adjustment in order to get accurate results. Any sequence of operation can be obtained. All controllers are drilled for eight cams and pilot valves. Additional cams and pilot valves up to a total of eight can be easily added by the user to controllers originally made up with less than eight cams.

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Write "W. S. L." care Textile Bulletin,
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Shipments Of Rayon Continue To Gain

April shipments of rayon yarn and staple totaled 76,600,000 pounds, an increase of seven per cent over shipments in the corresponding month last year, according to the May issue of *Rayon Organon*, statistical publication of Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Deliveries in the first four months of the year amounted to 301,500,000 pounds, an increase of eight per cent over the same period in 1946. Filament yarn shipments aggregating 58,700,000 pounds (viscose-cupra 42,000,000 pounds and acetate 16,700,000) were four per cent over the corresponding month in 1946. Staple shipments in April totaled 17,900,000 pounds, of which 13,300,000 pounds were viscose and 4,600,000 pounds acetate.

First quarter production of broad woven goods from rayon, nylon and silk averaged 38,400,000 linear yards weekly to make a total of approximately 500,000,000 yards for the three-month period. This output constituted a new high for the industry for any quarter of its history, exceeding the first quarter of 1946 by ten per cent and the last quarter of the year by nine per cent. Weekly rate of production for the four weeks ended March 29 averaged 39,700,000 yards for a new high monthly rate.

Gray cloth in the hands of weavers at the end of March amounted to 37,400,000 linear yards, a small increase over the February level, but below that held at the end of March, 1946. Rayon yarn inventories of all types held by weavers at the end of March amounted to 31,500,000 pounds. Total rayon stocks held by producers at the end of April amounted to 10,300,000 pounds.

Shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic users in the

first quarter of 1947 broke all previous records for a similar period, according to the *Organon*. A total of 178,600,000 pounds were shipped, an increase of 8½ per cent over the corresponding period last year. Shipments of yarn to non-tire manufacturers in the first quarter aggregated 122,800,000 pounds, an increase of 10½ per cent. Shipments to tire manufacturers totaled 55,800,000 pounds, an increase of 4½ per cent.

Exports of yarn by rayon producers during the first quarter of the year totaled 3,500,000 pounds, an increase of six per cent. Of this total, 24 per cent represented tire-type yarns and the balance textile-type yarns. Exports of rayon and other synthetic textiles during 1946 exceeded those of previous years by a wide margin, the *Organon* reveals. Dollar value of these exports was \$141,327,000, 98½ per cent more than the 1945 level and over nine times the 1939 value. On a physical volume basis, it is pointed out, the estimated poundage equivalent of rayon raw materials, semi-manufactured and fabricated goods amounted to nearly 75,000,000 pounds, 34 per cent above the 1945 volume and 5½ times the 1939 exports. Last year's doubling of the 1945 dollar value of exports on an increase of only one-third in physical volume is noteworthy, the *Organon* states.

Expansion of United States exports of rayon products in the last decade, in large measure, was encouraged by unusual circumstances, according to the *Organon*. During the war period, mandatory rayon exports were undertaken to relieve critical textile shortages of allied countries. In 1946, however, exports were chiefly civilian type textiles at attractive prices. The *Organon* states that it is still too early to determine the extent to which the return of competitive conditions in the international rayon trade, as well as the growth

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of the foreign rayon industries will affect rayon exports. But it is clear that the country is near the end of the fortuitous conditions that contributed to the growth of rayon textile exports over the last eight years.

It should be noted that shifts occurred in the major types of rayon products exported from the United States between 1942 and 1946. In the first three years of this period, the greatest expansion occurred in exports of rayon raw materials such as yarn, staple and waste, and semi-manufactured goods such as woven and knit piece goods. But in 1946, the exports of rayon raw material declined in importance while very substantial gains were made in semi-manufactured and fabricated (apparel and related products) goods exports.

The 1946 exports of rayon filament yarn totaling 15,261,000 pounds were 26 per cent under those of the preceding year. Acetate filament yarn exports were off 24 per cent, and viscose-cupra textile yarns were down 27 per cent while viscose tire yarns and cord were down 25 per cent. Sharply reduced exports to Canada and Mexico were chiefly responsible for these declines.

The declines in raw materials, however, were more than offset by appreciable gains in the export volume of rayon and other synthetic textile semi-manufactured and fabricated products. Rayon woven fabric exports in the piece (non-pile excluding tire fabrics) reached a new peak of 91,560,000 square yards, more than double the 1945 volume. Corrected to linear yards, this figure is the equivalent of nearly six per cent of the 1946 domestic production.

In a review of the current situation of raw cotton, the *Organon* points out that while the apparent domestic consumption of cotton in 1946 was 9,827,000 bales, there was the equivalent of 1,200,000 bales exported in the form of

fabricated goods. Thus the net cotton consumption domestically amounted to only 8,627,000 bales. It is difficult to believe, the *Organon* says, that the export rate of semi-fabricated and fabricated cotton goods will continue at its present high rate in view of the high prices of raw cotton (even after the export subsidy), the extremely high prices of cotton goods in the export market and the lower prices of foreign growths. The *Organon* notes, also, that the ability to get high export prices has had the effect of postponing needed price adjustments in several categories of cotton goods sold in the domestic market.

Meeting Stresses Need For Sizing Research

The urgent need of continued and intensified research on the many sizing problems confronting the textile industry was stressed at a one-day, round-table discussion on yarn sizing held in Charlotte, N. C., May 5, sponsored by the Textile Research Institute with the co-operation of the textile schools of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, and Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. Approximately 65 representatives of textile research organizations and textile concerns throughout the Southeast attended the symposium, the last in a series of four, other meetings having been held previously in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

All speakers at the meeting emphasized the importance of round-table discussions as a means of co-ordinating latest information on yarn sizing processes. Dr. J. H. Dillon of the Textile Research Institute, Dean Malcolm Campbell of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, and Dean Hugh Brown of Clemson College were in charge of the conference, with John P. Elting, director of research at

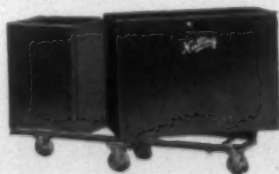


Fig. 304

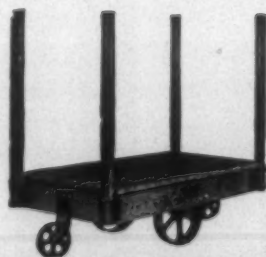


Fig. 11

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Fig. 64-15



Fig. 53

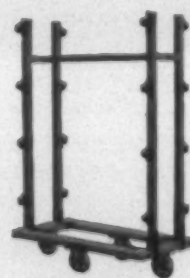
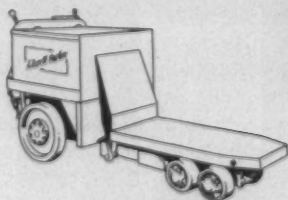


Fig. 310

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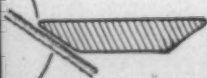
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Kendall Mills at Paw Creek, N. C., as discussion leader. Other discussion leaders were Dr. Joseph Brant of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., W. E. Shinn of the school of textiles at Raleigh, J. L. James of Erwin Cotton Mills at Cooleemee, N. C., and E. J. Jack-which, research chemist at Burlington Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

General opinion in the industry, following the round-table discussions, expressed the view that much progress in improving sizing operations could be accomplished by attention to the mechanical aspects of the problem, while research seeks to fill in the many blank spots in knowledge of the subject. Dr. Fred Piana of Stein, Hall & Co. said at the New York conference that research on sizing should really start in the weave shed. Data should be gathered on stresses to which yarn is subjected in the loom, factors which make a good or bad warp, analysis of breakages into their component causes, he maintained. When these factors are known, then it will be possible to pick the proper size, he declared.

Col. Lewis Sanders, president of Textile Research Institute, outlined a few of the questions which research will have to attempt to answer as follows: (1) how the physical qualities of sized yarn are related to the way it weaves, (2) why the amount of size on yarn necessary to good weaving varies so widely, (3) the relationship between size pick-up, yarn and structure of the fabric, optimum temperatures for size baths, (4) data on gelatin size and spun rayon and (5) air versus can drying. According to Colonel Sanders the four symposiums on sizing were aimed at defining the "fields of ignorance" on the subject. All were well attended, discussion was lively, and general approval of the institute's program appeared obvious.

Report Describes New German Rayon Machine

A recently developed machine to prepare rayon tow for spinning in a single operation was one of the interesting features found in the German worsted spinning industry, according to a British report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report, covering investigations of 12 German worsted spinning plants, was written by members of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee.

The machine for converting continuous rayon tow into tops ready for spinning was only in the experimental stage, the investigators state, but its working action is quite unique. The machine draws a hank of tow through a series of feed rollers and a circular carborundum knife cuts the tow into the proper staple lengths. As the cut staple emerges from the last set of rollers, it is seized by revolving jaws which carry it to an endless belt leading to the gill box where it is spun into worsted yarn. The jaws are so designed as to place the cut staple on the moving belt in overlapping layers, thus forming a proper top for spinning worsted. The report includes a diagrammatic drawing of the machine.

The machine was installed in the Zellwolle Lehrspinnerei at Denksdorf, an institution built in 1933 to test new synthetic fibers and to develop new carding, combing, spinning and weaving methods for the synthetic wool industry. The report also describes a simple suction device for removing wastes and loose ends from the spinning machine, which appeared novel and practical to the investigators. The Lehrspinnerei used roller bearings with tension pulleys

whenever possible. Plant engineers claimed that these bearings would run for 40,000 hours without lubrication. Self-aligning rollers, operating on the pendulum principle, were used on ring spinning machines. Worst spinning machinery was quite similar in all of the plants visited, the investigators report. Little new machinery was seen, but almost all equipment had been well maintained and kept up-to-date. Since the war, most plants have been using a combination of about 50 per cent local-grown wool and 50 per cent cuprammonium rayon, the latter being considered best of the German rayon staples for blending with wool.

Orders for the report *The Worst Spinning Industry in the British and U. S. Zones of Germany*; P.B.-49277; photostat, \$6; microfilm, \$2; 76 pages, including drawings should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Phi Psi Holds First Post-war Convention

Phi Psi, honorary textile fraternity, held its national convention in Charlotte, N. C., recently and re-elected Harold Wood of Sandoz Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., president. M. Earl Heard, director of research at West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga., was re-elected vice-president. Other officers named were J. W. Stewart of Aqua-Sec Corp., Boston, Mass., secretary, and M. T. Farley, also of Boston, treasurer. Harold H. Hart of Wolfboro, N. H., one of the five founders of the fraternity in 1903, is executive secretary of the body.

Principal speaker for the event was Theodore B. Hayward, president of the Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, who expressed resentment "to any form of government that restricts honest endeavor of the individual," pointing out that the representative government is the sole fortification against ideologies "that are contradictory" to the Constitution of the United States.

Prizes in the exhibit contest, conducted in conjunction with the convention, were won by fraternity chapters at New Bedford Textile School, North Carolina State College school of textiles and Texas Technological College, in that order. The exhibits consisted of samples of cloth woven by students at the nation's textile schools. The fraternity membership chose Philadelphia as the scene of next year's convention.

Cone Reports On German Textile Survey

Herman Cone, president of Proximity Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., upon his return from a War Department sponsored tour of industrial plants in the American occupation zone in Germany, states that the Germans, in an effort to revive a measure of self-sufficiency, expect to export 53,000 tons of cotton fabrics within 12 months to create a balance for their economy. Within a year, he said, German industry anticipates exporting 46 per cent of its cotton textile production in order to pay for the cotton the mills have obtained from the United States and other raw materials they hope to receive.

Mr. Cone was a member of a 14-man party of American industrialists touring the zone in order to advise the War Department on measures that may be taken to handle the problem of reviving German industry to reduce occupation costs to the United States. Cotton and wool textile produc-



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tion, he reports, is about 25 per cent of the pre-war level, while production of rayon goods has attained a point equal to that of before the war. Mr. Cone expressed the opinion that communism would spread in Germany unless assistance came from the United States in the form of raw materials and money.

"We found out that we have a most capable corps over there looking after our part of Germany," he said in an address before the men's club of the Proximity Y. M. C. A. "I believe that any of you folks would be proud to see the way they are doing the work." He told the group that most German people were unable to work a full day because of the poor diet. German people are allowed an average of 1,550 calories a day, he declared, which quantity can be demonstrated by six pieces of brown bread, three small potatoes, a saucer of cereal, a dab of fat, and three cups of ersatz coffee supplemented once a week by one pint of milk, and a very small piece of meat about the size of a pork chop.

In his description of a trip to a German cotton mill Mr. Cone said much of the machinery was in poor shape and the looms were of a very old model. The best impression he had of the mill was of the opening and cleaning, which he said was about the best he had ever seen.

Textron Nets \$2,685,000 In First Quarter

Royal Little, president of Textron, Inc., announced recently that net profits for the first quarter ending March 29, 1947, amounted to \$2,685,000, after deduction of earnings applicable to minority interest. After deducting \$1,000,000 as a reserve for contingencies and after allowance for pre-

ferred dividends, these profits are equivalent to \$1.59 per share on the 1,017,856 shares of common stock outstanding at March 29, 1947. Sales for the quarter amounted to \$32,288,000, after eliminating intercompany and interdivisional sales. Comparable figures for the first quarter of 1946 are not available in view of the acquisition of Textron Southern, Inc., and Nashua Mfg. Co. during 1946.

Joslin Named President Of Lowenstein Firm

The election of Archie O. Joslin as president and Leon Lowenstein as chairman of the board of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., was announced May 13 following the annual organization meeting of directors. Mr. Joslin, formerly an executive vice-president, succeeds Mr. Lowenstein as president, but the company announced that Mr. Lowenstein, would continue to take an active part in the management of the company, which is one of the largest in the textile field.

Consolidated net sales of the company for the three months ended March 31, 1947, amounted to \$24,287,564, an increase of 78 per cent over the \$13,631,210 reported for the corresponding period of 1946, and the highest for any quarter in the company's history. Net earnings for the March quarter were equivalent to \$2.27 per share on the outstanding common stock after all expenses, depreciation, taxes, preferred dividends and after adding \$1,000,000 to the general contingency reserve. Earnings for the 1946 March quarter were equivalent to \$1.38 per share after all expenses, depreciation, taxes and preferred dividends.

Commenting on the increased sales, Mr. Lowenstein stated: "This was brought about by many of our outside suppliers again selling us gray goods, instead of converting

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and fabricating their own goods, as they did after the O. P. A. went into effect."

Consolidated sales, including inter-company sales for the 1947 March quarter, amounted to \$36,050,974 compared with \$19,744,458 for the like period of 1946, an increase of 82.5 per cent. For the month of April, 1947, the company reports consolidated sales, including inter-company sales, of \$11,778,892 compared with \$7,730,234 for April, 1946, a 52.4 per cent increase. Consolidated sales, without deducting inter-company sales, for the year 1946, totaled \$100,907,326, an increase of 61.4 per cent over the \$62,513,679 reported for 1945.

Banks Heads Technology Institute Board

William N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., was elected chairman of the board of the Institute of Textile Technology at the annual meeting of the group held in Charlottesville, Va., recently. Mr. Banks succeeds Fuller Callaway, who remains a member of the board. Luther Hodges of Marshall Field & Co. was elected vice-chairman, Ward Delaney was named president, Roger Milliken of Deering-Milliken was re-elected treasurer and M. Allen of Hinckley Allen, Tillinghast & Wheeler of Providence, R. I., was re-elected secretary. Added to the board of trustees were Sam Swint of Graniteville (S. C.) Mills, Tom Bancroft of Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills and Turner Halsey Co. of New York, and R. S. Dickson of Charlotte, N. C., president of American Yarn & Processing Co.

The group expressed satisfaction in the progress reported, the application in engineering building and the institute's financial condition. Plans were approved for the completion

of library funds and the construction of a library as soon as possible.

Forbes Criticizes Certain Union Practices

Labor union practices which would destroy respect and loyalty of workers for the company and officials by whom they are employed were criticized recently by T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, in an address before the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Personnel Club. "No matter how peaceful the relationship between an employer and his employees may have been, the union immediately undertakes to erect a barrier of distrust and enmity, even to the extent of attacking the character and the integrity of the employer himself," Mr. Forbes said. He added that the average employer is not against the principles upon which unions are founded nor is he opposed to the exercising of inherent rights and privileges. But he is opposed, he said, to the abuses and unfair practices "that all too frequently characterize conduct of labor unions and their leaders through whom the workers endeavor to exercise their rights and privileges as American citizens."

Patents Issued On Textile Items

Recent patents, relating to textiles, have been issued as follows: Patent No. 2,412,137 was issued to Elvin B. Robinson of Gastonia, N. C., with an interest assigned to Clarence Jack Costner and Arnold W. Kincaid. The patent relates to roller bearings for the roller necks of the lower rolls in a spinning or twisting frame, drawing frame and the like and also roller bearings on the ends of the top

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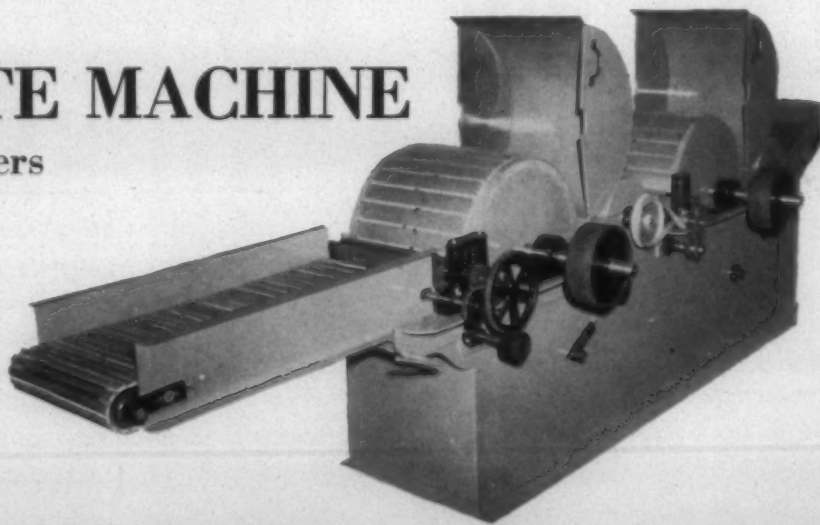
Double Reversible Feed Rolls.

Beaters 30" in Diameter, equipped with Ball Bearings and can be adjusted according to staple of your waste.

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rollers resting on the roller bearings on the roller necks of the bottom rollers so that the roller bearings serve as spacing bosses for the top and bottom rolls and due to the fact that the outside shells of the two bearings do not rotate, there is no wear and the spacing bosses never have to be built up or refinished since the roller bearings serve as the spacing bosses. Spring pressure means are provided for pressing the top roller bearings against the bottom roller bearings.

D. M. McSpadden and James Cook of Charlotte, N. C., secured a patent on a cloth-finishing clamp, which comprises a piece of material, such as a tongue depressor, having a pair of slots therein so that it can be inserted over one edge of a piece of cloth in cloth-finishing machinery which may have been lapped over, and this clamp will hold the lapped-over portion of the edge of the cloth in outwardly extended position so that it will be carried through the cloth-finishing machine and finished in out-folded position. The clamp is so thin, and being of non-metallic material, that it can pass along with the cloth through various rollers in the machinery without damaging the machine in any manner.

Patent No. 2,413,832 was issued to O. C. Kay and Vernon Rowe of Chesnee, S. C., on a doffer comb drive wherein the doffer comb is given its reciprocatory motion by a crank on the end of the doffer shaft connected to a suitable wheel on the side of the machine, thus eliminating the gear box which has heretofore given much trouble on account of wearing out quickly and the spilling of oil therefrom.

Other patentees include: John A. Aycock of Rock Hill, S. C., assignor to Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., on a slitting machine; and Linton L. Jones of Greenville, S. C., on yarn guiding device.

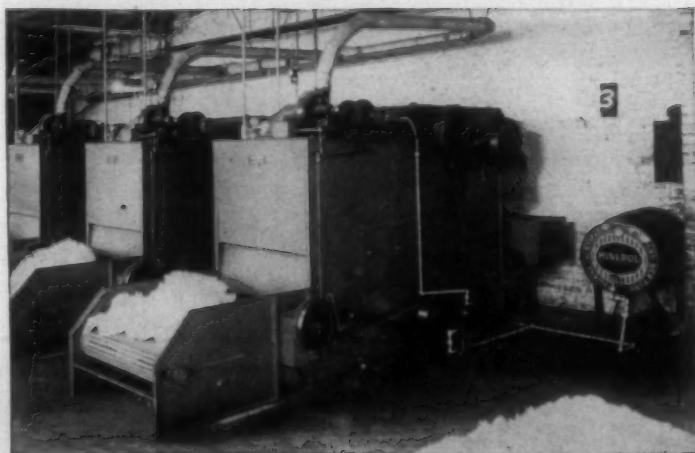
Stress Need For Cotton Research Expansion

Stressing the need for expansions in cotton research efforts, Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., of Washington, National Cotton Council director of utilization research, told the organization's board of directors in Memphis, Tenn., May 9 that the cotton industry's research expenditures are only a small fraction of those of the chemical industry. "For every 100 pounds of fiber produced, the rayon industry spends more than 70 cents for research while the cotton industry spends less than seven cents," Dr. Horne said. "For every worker engaged in fiber production, the rayon industry spends in excess of \$100 for research while the cotton industry spends less than one dollar."

The council is throwing its full weight behind appropriations legislation which would make possible the expenditure of 19 million dollars for agricultural research during 1947-48, Horne said. Authority for the appropriation is granted Congress under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946, which would make possible farm research expenditures of \$61 million annually, after five years.

The next two years will be the most important period, promotionwise, in the history of the cotton industry, Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, council sales promotion director, told the directors. He urged that the industry make every effort to broaden its promotion program, saying that "it will be much easier for cotton to build consumers' post-war preferences and buying habits now than to attempt to influence them later when the pattern has been set." Lipscomb recounted to the board the successes gained through the council's sales campaigns in the fields of fashion, cotton bags,

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R. C. YOUNG, Mgr.
Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN FERGUSON
LaGrange, Ga.

W. E. SMITH
Charlotte, N. C.

and insulation, climaxing his presentation with a personal introduction of Miss Hilma Seay of Memphis, the 1947 Maid of Cotton, who was in Memphis to participate in the annual Cotton Carnival.

Read Dunn, Jr., of Washington, director of foreign trade, told the council board that during the current summer his division will make a survey of cotton market potentialities in Canada and Mexico. He pointed out that per capita cotton consumption in Canada is less than half that of the United States, and that in Mexico per capita consumption is less than a fourth that in this country.

A beltwide educational campaign on cotton insect control to be initiated by the council in the near future was explained to the board members by Claude L. Welch, Memphis, production and marketing director. If farmers are to meet the production goals set by the Department of Agriculture, they must exercise every possible insect control during the present season, Welch explained. Normally, cotton insects, including the boll weevil, take a toll of one bale of cotton out of every eight.

The board of directors voted to place the matter of determining the location for the council's 1948 annual meeting in the hands of the organization's management and executive committee. It is expected that a decision on the convention city will be made within the next several weeks.

Southeastern A. A. T. C. C. To Meet In Atlanta

A round-table discussion of "Process Water" will compose the program for the next meeting of the Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to be held June 7 in Atlanta, Ga. Membership is being polled for pertinent questions on the subject and the questions will be answered by a well-qualified group of experts representing a wide range of experience in the production of process water. Advance registration for the meeting indicates a large attendance.

Challenge To Modern Management

(Continued from Page 30) quarter on the sidewalk, and every person passing by stopped and turned to see where the coin was. The boy turned to his friend and said, "You see, you can always hear what you are listening for."

It is your job to be sensitive, alert and understanding, and that is not something you can delegate to anyone else. When you personally have achieved that alertness and understanding and sensitiveness, then enlarge in a quantitative way by sound personnel procedure. And having further enlarged through this personnel administration, let me present to you a thesis which is unexplored and unpracticed anywhere I know, but sometime you people in this industry are kind enough to take ideas from this preacher and put them into practice, so maybe somebody will try this.

I believe if this is a battle for your survival, and I am pretty sure that it is, that this one step must be taken if the battle is to be won, and that is the reorganization of your mill administration so that for every five hundred employees there is one person who does nothing but supervise human relations. One who stands with the same authority, say with your overseer, not in conflict with him but in co-operating with him, because when people multiply beyond units of five hundred, they lose the effective touch of good human relations, and good human administration, and you could not put your money on any side of the battle that



Dear Mr. Textile Manufacturer:

If you noticed how paper production rose 4 points late in April, you may have been elated.

Ah, but industry-wide figures so disappointingly conceal *what kinds* of paper rose 4 points. They don't reveal the continuing scarcity of staples, like tissues, kraft and the like.

But the silver lining in this cloud of shortages continues to be that HENLEY sources include the biggest mills in North America. As most wanted papers increase in production, our ability to serve you increases proportionately.

So an order now for future needs puts you in top position for delivery when you want it. And as to your immediate situation—

*Just Give Us a Hint
on Your Current Requirements*

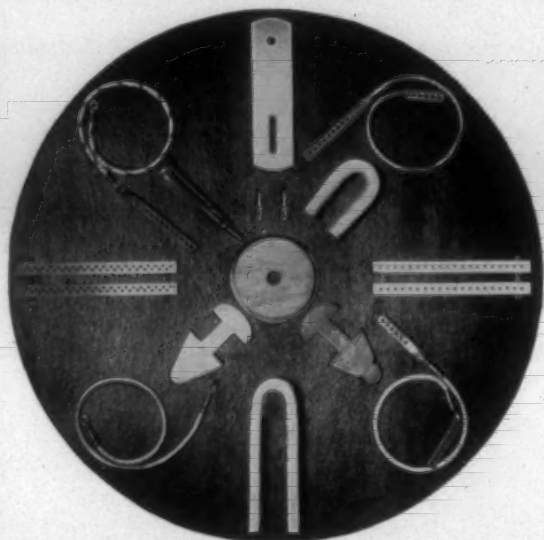
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would pay bigger dividends than to attempt to effect that kind of a reorganization in your mill. It will work.

Now the third part of this challenge to modern management, and which you are going to have to meet, is first of all the needs of your employees. One of our preachers over in Europe who went through the dark period of war and suffering and who came through triumphantly, and when he was asked by a friend, "What did you do when things got so dark?" gave a very quaint reply, "When the room gets dark, I do not take a broom to sweep out the darkness, I light a candle." There are so many things to be done, so many problems that need to be met, that instead of busying ourselves with the hopeless task of sweeping out the darkness with a broom, let's light some candles, and the first candle which needs to be lit is the sense of security.

The fear that strikes everyone of us, however large the income, is that always present fear of insecurity, and the individual will turn intuitively to anyone who offers him security, and you need to become articulate, for there is no one who can offer to the employee a greater sense of security than the top man. They have turned to organizations because we were not articulate, and here I am going to be very frank. There is one industry in the South that has really taken a tremendous beating in organizational activities. If you think you have had a hard time, you just don't know this man who is one of the outstanding manufacturers of the field. We conducted an experiment, and it has been so eminently successful that I am passing it on to you. We wrote for that man letters that were to be issued and sent out on his stationery, which was the best kind of stationery, the kind he used when he wanted to sell furniture by the carload. It was engraved stationery, and the letters were over his signature, and they were letters of interpretation and understanding that expressed himself to his employees, not dealing with controversial problems at all, but expressing in an articulate way the aspirations of the top man, who wants his top men to know and wants his employees to know that you want them to know that you intend to do everything you can to provide for their security, and of all his associated industries with all the money that has been spent against him, he stands alone, and they can't touch him.

Not only must the sense-of-security candle be lighted, but you must also light the candle of a sense of worth. I am speaking of your employees now who have been terribly and tragically harmed by the advancement in machines which has caused them to lose the feeling of a sense of personal worth. There is no man who is so susceptible to the influences from the outside as the man who feels that he is not of even the worth of a machine, and yet you know as well as I, that there is not an employee that you have but what he is of infinite worth in the pattern of the industry; but he does not believe it because all of the emphasis has been upon the improvement of technology. Yet it is possible by an attitude on your part to impart to him that feeling that he counts in the industrial pattern more than the machine, and any man who actually believes that he counts, that he has a sense of worth in the corporate entity of which he is a part, is a man who is going to be pretty firm and loyal as an employee because he knows that he is bound up with another, that third category, social sensitivity.

I was invited to speak to the employees of a textile mill sometime ago, and the management wrote me a letter and told me what he wanted me to talk about—to talk about what the company was doing for the employees in terms of

insurance, hospitalization care, nurses, vacations, and so forth. I wrote back and said, "Sir, I cannot come and talk at your mill and tell your employees what you have been doing for them, but if you will let me come and tell them of all these advantages which have accrued to them because of what all of you are able to do for everyone, I will come." He was quick to see the point and told me to come on. We had a meeting in the plant and the men went out with a new sense of how they belonged to each other and the things that they were making possible for each other as creators, and there was no resentment of the amount of profit being made, for each one understood that by his corporate social sensitivity he was making for himself and others what the others were making possible for him.

It is a challenge to meet the needs of your employees in group celebrations. How long has it been since you gathered just a unit of your employees for a celebration in your plant. You will say, "Oh, you are as old fashioned as can be." Of course I am. The church could not survive without group celebrations. We have them every Sunday morning. Every service of worship is a group celebration in which people have fellowship and come to recognize common interests. But in your industry there are others who have stepped in and who are providing those group celebrations, and meeting a need you have been too busy to meet. You say you are too busy for that kind of thing. Well, this is a harsh statement, and do not take it too literally, but if you are too busy and too big for that kind of thing, I will say you are not big enough for your job. And in the same spirit of candor let me say this, if this is your attitude, then I am sorry for your supervisors, for by your attitude you have made them the very "no-man's land" of the textile industry.

I guess I might as well tell you the story of the two men who were going across a field when a bull took after them. One fellow climbed a tree as quick as "scat," and the other jumped into a hole just as the bull came charging by, and a moment later he stuck his head out of the hole and the bull charged at him again. He repeated this several times, and finally the fellow up the tree yelled, "Keep your head down," and about that time the bull made another charge, and down went his head, but it popped up a moment later and the man yelled, "I can't, there's a bear down here in the hole with me!" Well, often your personnel and supervisors have got a bear on one side and a bull on the other, and what are you going to do about it? They have the toughest job in the world, or in the textile industry I will say. Again I ask, what are you doing about it? Are you creating the impression for that supervisor that he is necessary perhaps to set up machinery to handle grievances, and that you know machinery never does solve grievances, or are you undergirding him by the kind of assurance that he needs? That by his manner he can do more for human relations than any machinery you can set up? Have you taken the time to show him the value and to indicate to him that he belongs to the group that exercises authority, and that he has the right to use authority, and that he must make the proper use of it, which means employing the best methods for peace and understanding among the employees? Lots of times those of us who have authority make the mistake of using the wrong means to the gaining of the end we have in view.

Have you given to that supervisor an understanding that you have fellowship with him? That you understand his problems, and that the policies that you want applied are yours and that you are standing behind him in the applica-

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Watch out for Worn Feed Roll Bearings

If feed roll bearings are worn more than $1/32$ inch they can cause "plucked in" laps which will in turn cause bruised and jammed cylinder fillets, damaged lickerins or even broken mote knife brackets. This is because the vertical "play" between the gudgeon and the top of the bearing makes the weighting partially inoperative.

Therefore one of the most effective ways to add life to your card clothing is to replace worn feed roll bearings promptly and to clean and lubricate bearings regularly.

Worn feed roll bearings are only one of many defects which can cause poor carding and shorten the life of your card clothing. Inspection at regular intervals by men specially trained for the job is the best way to detect and eliminate these defects. An Ashworth service man is well qualified to do the job and this service will cost you nothing.

Ask us about it.

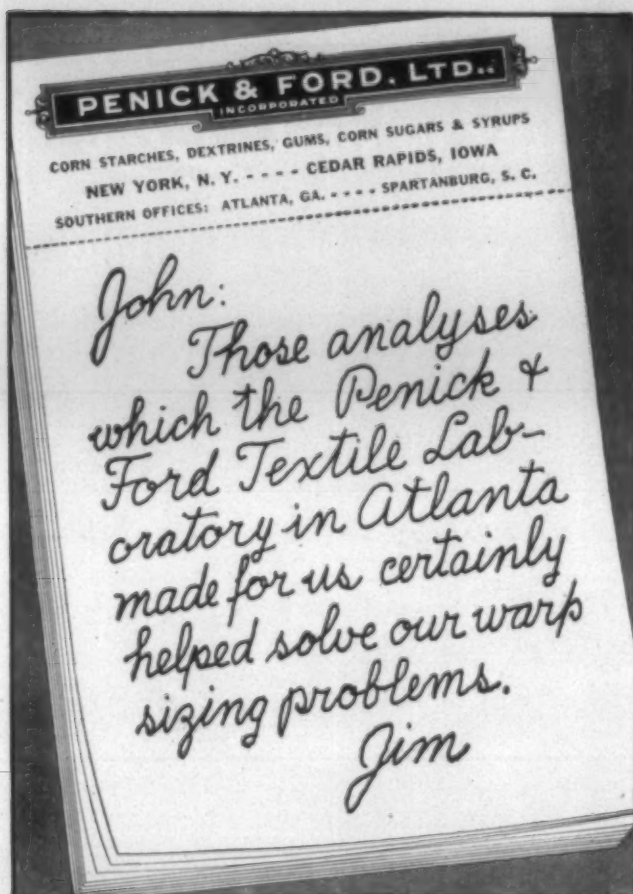
ASHWORTH BROS., INC. AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO. (Woolen Div.)

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The United Reed & Harness Co. will be operated as a manufacturing unit for the present. All business should be conducted through the Jacob Walder Co.

tion of those things? He has a great need for that. He is hungry for it, and yet in a certain city in my own state we had a meeting of supervisors from all over the city, and one of the largest manufacturers refused to allow his supervisors to come, because he said he thought it was dangerous for them to get together. But others of your members who may be here this morning reported, and as a result of that meeting of supervisors in a neighboring city, we changed completely the complexion of one plant where management was most vulnerable.

Group celebrations ought to be held every month. The thought and time you are giving to these other things ought to be multiplied into thought and time devoted to those meetings, and you ought to be there if you mean business. This is the time of destiny for you. Then here is a challenge to meet it, and if you will meet it you will win. All the barriers will be and must be broken down, simply must not exist. The waters that divide us must be dried up and we must know that each belongs to the other, and if you will separate yourself from some of these problems that harass you and turn your thoughts and mind to the problems of man, get from behind that desk and do something about it, I think you will begin to see great results.

When Benjamin Franklin saw that portrait of George Washington with the sun behind him he said, "I am not sure that the sun was setting or rising, but now I know it was a rising sun." A philosopher was talking with a scientist who held a little bird in his clutched hand, and thinking to trap the philosopher said to him, "What do I have in my hand?" The philosopher said, "You have a little bird." The scientist said, "Is it alive or dead?" If the philosopher said, "It is dead," the scientist would open his hand and let the bird free; if he said, "It is alive," he knew the scientist would crush it to death, but the philosopher was not to be trapped. He said, "You asked me if it is dead or alive. It is as you will."

I say to you men here this morning, this problem facing you is as you will. The issue belongs to you and belongs with nobody else. Harry Lauder said, "I could always tell where the lamplighter was by the trail of light that he left behind." In the darkness of this particular era you can always tell where the real understanding executive is, by the trail of light that he leaves behind in good human relations.

Southern Textiles And Southern Railroads

(Continued from Page 34) has sought Southern textile investment to the tune of many millions of dollars. Meanwhile, Southern capital has grown to large proportion in the development of this vital industry so that now side-by-side we see all sections of the country united in recognition of the many advantages of textile manufacture in the South. I do not need to catalog these advantages to those Southern members of this convention, but to our Northern and Eastern friends I will briefly point them out. They are, our matchless climate, our native-born labor, our close proximity to raw materials; and our efficient systems of rail transportation that serve this vast Southland of ours, linking its mills with the markets of the world.

With this background, I come to the role that the railroads have played in the development of the Southern textile industry. Of course, the railroad about which I know the most is the Southern Railway, which was organized and began operations on July 1, 1894. It represented a consolidation of the bankrupt Richmond & Danville and the

equally bankrupt East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. Its first president was a Georgian, Samuel Spencer. Its traffic manager was John M. Culp, another Southerner—an Alabaman by birth. These gentlemen realized, probably as strongly as any other two men in the South, that the success of this vast enterprise depended upon the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the South. One of their first acts was to form an extensive and vigorous land and industrial department, which was headed by M. V. Richards, another Southerner, who actually spent his first year in New England, where he preached early and late the advantages of cotton manufacture in the territory served by the newly organized railroad.

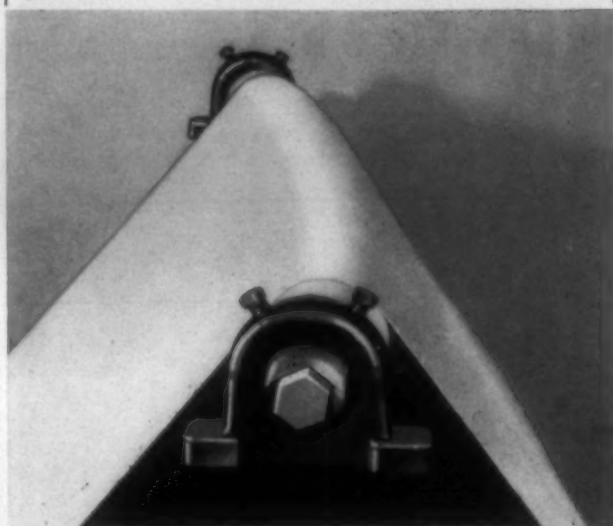
At the same time, intensive work was being carried on in the South—in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. While Mr. Richards was in New England, members of his staff were combing our Southern territory, endeavoring to interest cities and towns along the line in building cotton mills. The record of this work is replete with instances such as this: "Bring us a cotton mill." And the answer was always: "Build the mill yourselves—employ local capital, local management, and we will help you." Thus the policy was to excite the interest of our own Southern people in the vast possibilities—vast opportunities—which Mr. Spencer, Mr. Culp and Mr. Richards saw on every hand. This reminds me of the saying of an ancient Greek philosopher: "Not houses finely roofed nor the stones of walls well-built, nay, nor canals and dockyards, make the city, but men able to use their opportunity."

Transportation service was a vital factor in this development and so were the freight rates, under which machinery and other necessary commodities were brought in from the North and East and under which the manufactured product of the mills could be marketed throughout this broad land of ours and in foreign countries. There is no question that the railroads went the limit in this effort to co-operate. Cotton, in large measure, was pretty close by. The situation then was different from that which exists today, so that the inbound rates on the raw cotton were not as vital as is now the case. The major question was the rates on the finished products to distant markets enabling our Southern mills, all of which were either small or struggling, to sell their product in competition with the larger and more firmly entrenched mills of New England.

These railroad pioneers were successful in making favorable rates, indeed, they were so successful that they ran into trouble with our New England competitors. This fact is strikingly illustrated in a speech which Samuel Spencer delivered at Hot Springs, Va., on June 7, 1905, when he made the following statement: "The tremendous cotton mill development in the South was possible in competition with the established mills of the North only by reason of the adjustment and reduction of railway rates that enabled the Southern mills to sell their products in Northern and foreign markets. A case is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to relative adjustment of rates on cotton mill products in which it is urged that the existing rates from certain Southern mills shall be raised because those mills are enabled to compete with other mills that claim the right of territorial monopoly against the Southern manufacturer."

While there were minor changes in the rates over the intervening years, their complete overhauling was not made effective in accordance with an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission until June 8, 1937. Thus, the

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The Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expander is regularly used to expand widthwise all types of fabrics, including rayon marquisette, and rayon and cotton tire cord, in conjunction with—

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Its advantages are as follows:—

1. Because the warp is subjected to minimum tension less bow than usual is required, resulting in extra long life for the Neoprene surface of the expander.
2. Expanders may be set at any desired angle to the cloth to adjust the amount of widthwise stretch produced.
3. Ball bearings, grease packed, are securely mounted in steel spools to outlast many Neoprene sleeve coverings, and so designed that they cannot stick nor turn on the axle and cut it.

We also make openers, guiders, plaiters, detwisters, tension control devices, continuous roll feeds, weft straighteners, bowed weft correctors, stainless steel pot eyes.

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Apron Calf*



It's Better Naturally



Southern lines maintained in a general way the relativity of the rates against which New England complained as far back as 32 years before. In the general revision which we were forced to make effective, certain increases were necessary but in the main the adjustment was fair to all interests, both East and South alike, and the Southern textile industry has continued to expand and prosper. As proof of this statement, I have only to mention that in 1945, the South consumed 88.4 per cent of the total cotton consumed in the country.

Another development has taken place over the years in which the Southern railroads have played an important role. It is the movement of raw cotton from Mississippi and the Southwest to the great cotton manufacturing states of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. In 1946, these states produced a total of 21½ million bales of cotton but they consumed 7¾ million bales, thus it was necessary to bring in from outside territory some 5¼ million bales, which at average loading of 100 bales to the car means a movement of 52,500 carloads of cotton that the mills of these four states brought in from outside their own borders. Quite a change from conditions obtaining at the time Southern Railway was organized in 1894, 53 years ago!

Freight rates on which this vast cotton tonnage has moved have been authorized by the Southern railroads and I believe that I may say without fear of contradiction that so far as we are concerned these rates were authorized and made effective in a co-operative effort without recourse to the Interstate Commerce Commission or other governmental authority. True, there has been some complaint from certain interests in the Southwest, but none from our territory.

We of the Southern Railway are an optimistic lot. We have developed along with the textile industry of the South which we serve, and look forward with confidence to its further industrialization; indeed, we match Grady's enthusiasm when he said: "I always bet on sunshine in the South." I like to read and re-read his vision of the ultimate glory of this great nation of ours. It was to the following effect: "I catch the vision of this republic—its mighty forces in balance, and its unspeakable glory falling on all its children—chief among the federation of English-speaking people—plenty streaming from its borders, and light from its mountain tops—working out its mission under God's approving eye, until the dark continents are opened—and the highways of earth established, and the shadows lifted—and the jargon of the nations stilled and the perplexities of Babel straightened—and under one language, one liberty, and one God, all the nations of the world harkening to the American drum-beat and girding up their lions, shall march amid the breaking of the millennial dawn into the paths of righteousness and of peace."

The Value Of Cotton And Textiles

(Continued from Page 44) places our workers mendous disadvantage as they compete for their jobs against the foreign textile workers. We must use our every effort to protect these workers and their wages by prohibiting the importation of cheap textiles and if necessary subsidizing our exports. Seventh, we must remember that the high standards of living of which we are so proud in this country are attended by comparatively high average incomes which enables us to afford automobiles, electric refrigerators and the other commodities of higher unit cost, as well as the food and clothing items which are to be had for lower

unit prices. This contrast sharply, however, with the many foreign countries which have lower standards of living, lower average incomes and who can only afford the purchases which represent smaller unit costs *such as the bare essentials of food and clothing.*

Eighth, the net result of these basic facts is that there is a market for automobiles, electrical equipment and other items of higher unit costs in the United States. This standard equipment is considered essential in this country, but in foreign countries they are so far beyond the income of the average person that there is little market for such products. Hence, there is less likelihood of the development of a competitive industry for the manufacture of such products in most foreign countries. For years to come our American manufacturers of these lines of higher unit costs, particularly durable goods, *are secure against* world competition. On the other hand, with staple foods and clothing the opposite is true. As shown, most of the foreign countries can raise cotton. Some of them can and will make their own synthetic yarns where they have been dependent upon cotton in the past. Practically all of them can make cotton yarns, fabrics and garments, and with most of them there is a domestic market for such small unit-priced products as to justify an increase in raw cotton production or synthetic fiber production and to encourage the building of their own domestic textile industry. In fact, many of them are in process of doing just that today.

The conclusion which I draw from these basic facts, is that American-raised cotton and American-made cotton yarns, goods and garments are incapable of meeting the severe world competition in which there is such a disparity in labor costs, both on the farms and in the mills, and in which there is developing such world competition as will encourage severe competition in every nation in the world. It means, in short, that neither American raw cotton nor its major products are capable of meeting world competition. It means that during the years immediately ahead, unless we are particularly careful, we are in danger of spreading the center of raw cotton production all over the world and transferring the leadership in this essential agricultural activity from the farmers of the United States to foreign farmers all over the world.

It means that we are in danger of depriving our cotton textile workers in South Carolina, and in the other textile states in the United States, of their jobs by the thousands and turning over those jobs to the poorly paid workers in Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and the other nations of the world. Hence again I repeat, we must insist that no American dollars will be used for the purchase of foreign cottons or textiles and that we must subsidize our exports if necessary to assure our workers full protection.

My fears for the future are reflected clearly in the figures of the past. We are now, and for over a quarter of a century have been, in process of reducing our textile industry. In 1923 we had in operation in the United States 36,300,000 spindles. By 1939 the number had decreased to 23,700,000. By February, 1947, in spite of the war impetus, the number had decreased to 21,950,000. The total decrease for the 23-year period was 14,350,000 spindles or 39.5 per cent.

Now you may quite properly point to the fact that during the war our textile industry arose to the emergency and produced more yarn and cloth than ever before in its history. That is true, but the production was made possible by an

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increase in third-shift operations and by a great increase in overtime operations. Normally, through the years ahead, if the industry continues even its present rate of production, which is considerably below war production levels, it will soon produce more goods than America alone can consume. When the textile industry in foreign countries gets back into its normal production our own textile mills will be forced to depend almost entirely on the domestic consumption plus a little trade with the islands nearby and a decreasing trade with our Central and South American neighbors.

It is clearly evident that unless something is done to rectify the situation our competitive foreign mills will entrench themselves in the world market, with the advantage of cheap labor, and soon be making encroachments upon our own American market as the Japanese did so skillfully before World War II. It is my painful duty to admit that in the light of present trends our American textile industry and our Southern raw cotton business are anything but secure.

I am not so much concerned with the textile industry, though we can ill afford to lose its payroll and the millions of dollars which our national, state and local governments derive from the taxes paid by the industry. I'm not too much concerned with the position of capital, for it can usually follow the trend and transplant its investment somewhere else where industrial possibilities are more favorable. It moved once from the British Isles to New England, and then from New England to the South. It can and undoubtedly will now move from the Southern states of the United States to Central or South America or to the Orient, without too much loss of principal. But I am concerned for the cotton farmer who, by the thousands, will be unable to buy the expensive machinery which is needed for mechanization to reduce the costs of their cotton production, and they will thus be unable to meet the world cotton prices. They will be thrown out of business and into other fields of endeavor if the new world order makes it easier for foreign farmers to sell cotton at prices far below the relatively high cost of American production. Furthermore, if the liquidation of our textile industry in the United States continues, where will these farmers go for new jobs? Heretofore, the cotton mills nearby have offered them employment at shorter hours and higher wages than they could make on the farms and thousands of them have found their solution there. Such is not likely to be the opportunity in the future.

Employment in the textile mills in the United States in September, 1946, was 1,212,000, and this compares with 1,075,000 in 1945 and 1,130,000 in 1944. It is the highest since the peak war year of 1943. We must be seriously concerned about the faithful textile workers of the United States if we are to continue to liquidate American spindles. These loyal American workers must be the center of our thoughts and we must not permit any international agreements or policies that would in any way deprive them of their jobs.

If our world policies result in depriving our American textile workers of their jobs and in transferring the employment to foreign workers, where will our surplus textile workers find employment in America? Many are not skilled in other industries. Most of the farms offer an income which is inadequate. If we lose over a fourth of our productive machinery to foreign countries, it means the loss of over a fourth of our textile jobs to foreign workers. That

may be good for a new world order and for the foreign workers who find new and remunerative employment, but what of our own American workers who lose their jobs as a result? It is ideal to be a benevolent promoter of world welfare, but what if we cripple ourselves permanently in helping others?

I would not for anything, promote international selfishness, and I am confident that the people in America are willing to carry more than their share of the cost of world rehabilitation, but I would be neglectful of my duty if I did not draw to your attention the dangers of changes which may encourage the promotion of industry elsewhere at the expense of our own.

The supplying of funds by our government to help other governments may be questionable in itself as a world philanthropy for we may not know enough about the purposes to which such funds would be put. If, however, we know that in the step we will be promoting foreign industry and agriculture to compete with our own, it becomes a highly questionable venture. Now I am well aware of the desirability of having adequate dollars in the possession of foreign countries to enable them to buy and pay for our surplus products; but when we supply the dollars therefor either by gift, loan or by financing the development of foreign industry and agriculture, what do we gain by the step?

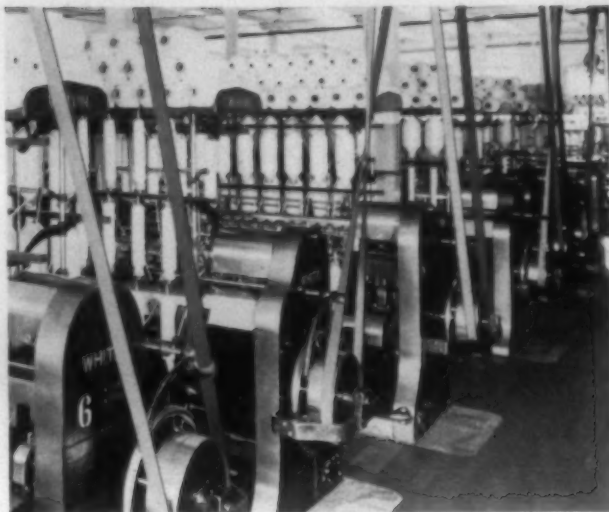
As a matter of practical business experience is it not a fact that there is only one workable and permanently profitable way in which impoverished nations can be rehabilitated, and that is by helping themselves, by returning to work and by getting off the dole? If, with limited capital this will take more time, what of it? Has it not taken centuries for our democracy to obtain maturity and strength, and did we not earn our security by hard work and privation, and against almost impossible odds? Certainly we in the South only advanced the *hard*, hard way after reconstruction.

There is in process of completion today the charter of a new world order to be called the International Trade Organization. What it will finally contain is yet undetermined. It is a safe guess, however, that the wealthiest nation in the world will be called upon to finance most of it for the benefit of the poorer nations, and it also seems certain that it will likely work serious hardships upon those segments of our agriculture and industry which are least capable of protecting themselves against free trade and world competition.

In conclusion, let me express my deep appreciation for the excellent work you have accomplished in developing the cotton textile industry of this country. It has been a pleasure for me to have been with you and I wish to assure you that I shall be alert at all times to the interests of cotton, its products and the textile business which you represent. As a representative of a Southern state, I shall use my every effort and raise my voice on every occasion when I believe that the cotton farmer, the textile worker or the cotton manufacturer is threatened in this changing world with unwarranted competition which would be provided by our own tax money in the many international organizations now in the process of creation.

The Government Cotton Program

(Continued from Page 49) likely to have dollar exchange. Countries which sell to the U. S. products such as rubber, tin, nitrate of soda, oil, coffee, gold, tourist trade,



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etc., appear most likely to have dollars with which to purchase American products. If you will then study the individual textile needs of these countries from the standpoint of type of goods, style, quality, packaging, etc., and produce textiles to meet these specific requirements, it would appear to me to be the best way in which to build up an export trade in textiles. We must, at the same time, realize a tendency in most cotton-producing countries (for example, India, China, Brazil, Russia and Mexico), to increase cotton textile production. Other countries such as Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Australia, Uruguay, Palestine, and perhaps others, are currently increasing the production of textiles. It is true that the textiles produced in some of these countries may be considered poor quality, when compared with our standards. However, it is very effective competition when the textiles they produce meet the requirements of the market in the countries where the goods are sold.

Cotton farmers, as well as manufacturers, can profit from the maximum production of cotton textiles. The largest amount of cotton goods will be consumed when good quality, reasonably priced goods are offered to the consuming public. This leads us to a study of costs of producing and distributing cotton goods. A study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1939 shows the following approximate distribution of the consumer's dollar when buying apparel and household goods made of cotton:

	Per Cent
Cotton growers	7.5
Ginners7
Cotton merchandisers	2.1
Cotton manufacturers	17.2
Dyers and finishers	4.2
Manufacturers of apparel and household goods	30.9
Wholesalers	4.9
Retailers	32.5

It seems significant that, based on the distribution and price level of apparel and household goods for 1939, only 27.5 per cent of the consumer's dollar was received by farmers, ginners, merchants, and cotton manufacturers and the other 72.5 per cent was received by those who finished and processed the textiles and distributed them to consumers. I realize that cotton prices are higher and mill margins wider now than they were in 1939, but I should not be surprised if the relationship of distribution costs has remained about the same as it was in 1939. The cost of distributing goods after they leave the mill merits much study. I should think that the proportion of costs in distributing industrial goods after they leave the mill, would vary and be somewhat smaller than that for apparel and household goods.

This leads me to a discussion of research—research in distribution costs referred to above. Research should start at the farm and proceed through each step until the goods reach the consumer. Cotton breeders are making great strides in producing varieties and strains of cotton with improved spinning qualities through co-operation with the spinning laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Where farmers organize to promote the improvement of cotton, the department furnishes them free classification so that they can better judge the merits of different varieties of cotton and market their improved product to better advantage. Almost a third of the crop is Smith-Doxey classed. Although buyers shy away from using government classification in areas where the volume classed is small, most cotton is bought on this class in areas where the volume is

large. More mills might find it to their advantage to buy on this class, especially when cotton is bought locally as in the Southeast. I understand some of them do and have found the classing to be advantageous.

Sampling has always been a problem and the department has developed a device which takes a large sample at the gin, that can be divided into either two or three smaller samples, from six places in the bale. This machine is commercially practical and should go into general use as soon as steel is available to gin machinery manufacturing companies. Numerous studies are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in cleaning cotton at the gin. A method producing a standard compressed bale at the gin has been developed by the laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., and should lower handling costs.

In addition to the development work just referred to, the department is doing a considerable amount of research along lines in which I feel you are more directly interested. The department operates four fiber-testing laboratories. The main function of these laboratories is to measure the properties of cotton fibers and the manufacturing properties of cotton. The results of the fiber and spinning tests conducted at these laboratories are used as a basis for establishing the relationship of fiber properties to spinning performances and to product quality and to aid in improving the quality of American-grown cotton in relation to the needs of the consumers of raw cotton. Fiber testing laboratories are located at Washington, D. C., and at Stoneville, Miss., in conjunction with the ginning laboratory. Both fiber and spinning laboratories are located at Clemson, S. C., and College Station, Tex. The fiber laboratories are equipped with accepted fiber testing instruments and others of more or less experimental nature. Recognized standard tests are performed by the fiber laboratories for one or more of such fiber properties as length, length uniformity, strength, fineness, maturity, and cross-section area.

The two spinning laboratories are equipped to perform standard yarn manufacturing processes from picking through spinning and twisting except that certain machines, such as roving, spinning and twisting frames, are not as long as those used in commercial production. Another exception is that the laboratories do not have the range of opening equipment customarily used by mills. For most of the machines, a wide range of change gears, speed control devices, various types of drafting rolls and other parts are available to make the equipment highly flexible and to permit the production of yarns from rather coarse to the very finest numbers. Spinning tests can be made on either regular-draft systems or long-draft systems for both roving and spinning.

Carded yarns can be produced at both spinning laboratories, but combed yarns can be produced only at the Clemson laboratory. The Clemson laboratory is also equipped to perform weaving tests for a limited range of fabric types and constructions. All of the equipment in the spinning laboratories is rather modern, as the College Station laboratory was set up with new equipment in 1936 and the Clemson laboratory, which has been functioning since the early 1920s, was fully re-equipped with new machinery in 1939. Long-draft roving frames were added in 1944. Both laboratories also have Shirley analyzers on which the foreign matter content of cotton can be accurately determined.

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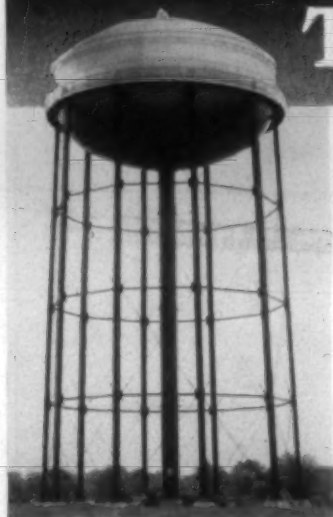
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conditions. All manufacturing testing and processing are carried out under automatically controlled humidity conditions and at one of the spinning laboratories also under fully controlled temperatures. In the near future, it is hoped that the other spinning laboratory will be equipped for full temperature control. The control of temperature and humidity is necessary to permit testing under uniform conditions and to enable the laboratories to duplicate tests at any time.

The program of these laboratories, both fiber and spinning, is carried on in three categories as follows: (1) tests for co-operating state and Federal agricultural experimental stations in connection with their cotton breeding, production, harvesting, and other improvement problems; (2) service tests on a fee basis for commercial cotton breeders, ginner, merchants, manufacturers and others, under regulations of the Service Testing Act of April 7, 1941; and (3) developmental work, both on procedure and equipment, looking toward improved, faster, more accurate, and less expensive methods of testing.

Cotton manufacturers have been using the facilities for these service tests in increasing numbers during the past few years. This is particularly true for manufacturers who do not have laboratories in their organizations but even those who do maintain laboratories often use these services as a means of checking their own results.

Studies are being conducted on the mechanization of cotton production. The following are my personal impressions: Mechanization will probably be practical only on level and semi-level areas where the yield of cotton is three-fourths bale or more per acre. Mechanization of a farm will cost about \$70 per acre of cotton and this heavy investment will delay the mechanization process. It is essential to learn how to clean the cotton either in the harvesting or ginning process, since, at present, mechanically harvested cotton is from one to two grades lower than hand-picked cotton.

It seems to me that much research work is needed in connection with textile machinery and production methods. A friend of mine, with over 50 years of mill experience, told me that there had been practically no advances during his lifetime other than the development of long-draft spinning and the speeding up of certain machines. I am intrigued with the possibility of producing standard goods on a mass production basis from the bale of cotton to the gray goods.

Congress passed the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, which proposed extensive research. The Department of Agriculture has established a cotton committee, on which the textile industry is represented by Fuller Callaway and C. A. Cannon. We hope that through this committee, a research program will be developed which will prove mutually helpful to both cotton producers and textile manufacturers.

Cotton has many natural advantages over other fibers and these should be exploited. The United States population is expected to continue to increase until about 1990, which should give the cotton textile industry an expanding domestic market during this period—assuming reasonable buying power for the population. If manufacturers produce and sell more cotton goods, cotton farmers could produce and sell more raw cotton. Manufacturers and producers have a common interest in expanding the market for cotton goods. With genuine co-operation from all segments of the industry, cotton can continue to be the leading textile fiber.

A. S. T. M. Annual Meeting Set For June 16-20

In addition to the 20 formal technical sessions which are part of the program for the 50th annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-20, there will be more than 250 meetings of the society's technical committees. All sessions will be held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. There will be events under way morning, afternoon and evening of each of the days except the last day, June 20, when the closing sessions are scheduled for the afternoon. This will be the society's 50th annual meeting, the first meeting having been held in 1898 in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Section of the International Association for Testing Materials. The first annual meeting held during the year of the society's incorporation in 1902 was at Atlantic City and since that time 30 of the annual meetings have taken place in Atlantic City.

The annual address of the retiring president, Arthur W. Carpenter, is to be given at an annual meeting dinner Wednesday night, June 18, arrangements to be sponsored by the Philadelphia district council. Mr. Carpenter plans to discuss the progress made by A. S. T. M. marked by its 50th meeting, especially stressing the future outlook and indicate the important relations of research, not only in A. S. T. M. planning, but in all industry concerned with materials. A cordial invitation is extended to all engineers and technical people concerned with the industrial fields in which A. S. T. M. is active, to attend the annual meeting.

Textile Deans Hold Spring Conference

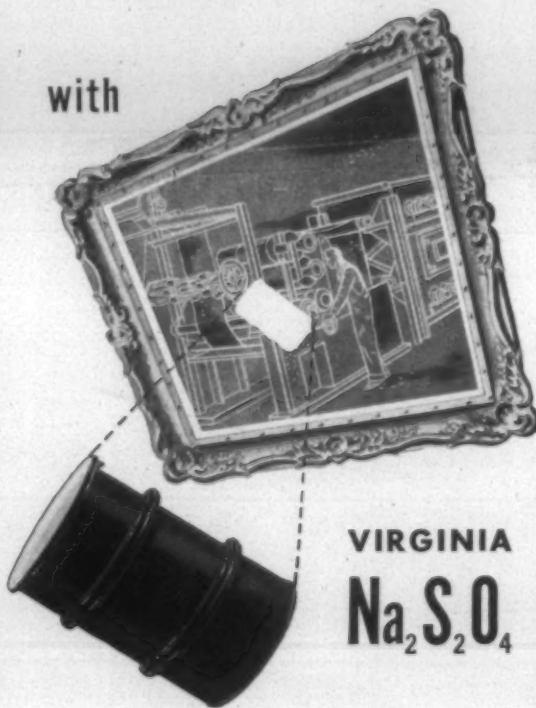
The ten textile schools in the United States now have an enrollment of over 2,700 full-time day students working for degrees or certificates in textile engineering, manufacturing, or some other branch of activity related to the textile industries. In addition there are over 2,000 evening students and about 50 more doing work at the graduate level. Of these students the different schools report 75 to 90 per cent veterans. As seems to be the case in colleges throughout the country, this class of students is reported by the schools as being exceptionally diligent and serious in their efforts to obtain all they can from the educational facilities provided.

This information was collected at the spring meeting of the National Council of Textile School Deans held last month at Atlantic City, N. J. All sessions of the conference were devoted to a discussion of school problems and procedures, especially those complex ones arising from the unusually heavy registration and teaching schedules. Other subjects discussed were the outlook for fall enrollments, policies related to out of state and foreign students, the securing of new equipment and machinery for teaching purposes, improvement in course and curricula content, visual education aids, research activities in the schools, the training of suitable candidates for teaching jobs, and the securing of qualified instructors.

Dr. John H. Dillon, director of scientific research for the Textile Foundation, described the research activities being conducted at the laboratory in Princeton, N. J. He also outlined a plan under which certain graduates of textile schools could engage in part-time work in the Princeton laboratories while taking qualifying courses in the undergraduate school with the idea of qualifying for entrance into Princeton University's graduate school as a research fellow of the Textile Research Institute.

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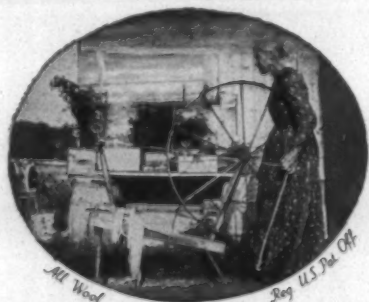
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Alabama Textile Safety Contest Leaders Named

Leaders in the 1947 Alabama state-wide textile safety contest at the end of the first three months were announced recently by S. Fleetwood Carnley, industrial relations director for Alabama. In the weaving and spinning division, Huntsville Mfg. Co., Huntsville, is first; Nashua Mfg. Co., Cordova, second, and Tallassee Mills, Inc., Tallassee, third.

Three mills—Huntsville Mfg. Co., Nashua Mfg. Co., and Boaz Mills, Inc.—have had no lost-time injuries during 1947 to date.

The contest is sponsored each year by the Safety and Inspection Division of the State Department of Industrial Relations, with the co-operation of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association. Trophies to the winners are offered by Hugh Comer of Avondale Mills. The Dallas Mfg. Co. of Huntsville, won last year's contest among weaving and spinning mills; the Linen Thread Co., Anniston, among spinning mills.

Neubert Heads National Federation Of Textiles

Henry Neubert, vice-president of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., was elected to the presidency of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., at the 74th annual meeting held recently in the federation headquarters at 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The federation re-elected its present board of directors except for replacing Paul Whitin, at his request, with Benjamin E. Marks, a director of the Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., and New York sales agent for the company. An innovation this year was the election of three, instead of one, vice-presidents. The new officers are John Fox of Fox, Wells & Co., Inc., selling agents for the Dover, Esther and Ora Mills; Alexander F. IX, president of Frank IX & Sons, Inc.; and C. C. Griffith, vice-president of the Newmarket Mfg. Co. Irene Blunt was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The annual report presented by the secretary featured a comparison of the 1946 record of the federation with the purposes and activities approved at the first meeting of the original organization, the Silk Association of America, which took place June 26, 1872, at the old Astor House in New York. The federation is now the trade association of the fine fabrics weaving industry represented by the users of synthetic and natural fibers who formerly comprised the Silk Association and the National Rayon Weavers Association. The 75th anniversary is noteworthy only because trade associations with a continuous history of that duration are not common in the United States. As far as the activities of interests of the organization are concerned, a review of the 1946 experiences shows how contemporary is the work of the various service bureaus and committees. The report includes a prophetic quotation from the first annual report issued in 1873:

"The future holds in solution the direct and indirect influence of this association; but, judging from the representative character and influence of this first anniversary assemblage, belief is strengthened in the sure success and permanent need of such organization. The practical influence of such associations is at times discredited; but when the broad and unselfish principles that underlie this unity is apprehended, it is surely no feeble life that shall be sustained by their activity, growing in use, strengthened in application, bearing enlarged fruit as maturity is attained. Another sure source of encouragement to the secretary, is the self-reliance of the individuals engaged in the silk industry of this coun-

try. Rather than to view their independent aims as a hindrance to harmony and united action, may not an augmented benefit be secured through the attention, experience, and judgment of associated counsellors, not controlled by fears, but coalesced by the high and ennobling dictates of serving fellow laborers and fellow men with impartial hand—aiding others to grasp the rounds of the ladders they have climbed ever desirous that all should press onward to the highest prize?"

Rich Tire Cord Market For Cotton Seen

Cotton growers have been advised by the government that a potentially rich tire cord market for their fiber would be possible by the practice of simple selectivity. Wartime tests conducted by the Army Ordnance Corps to determine whether rayon or cotton was best for tire cord proved that cotton was superior on popular-sized passenger cars and only slightly behind rayon in the heavy truck and bus tire field. In the tests, passenger car tires made from standard and improved cotton cord ran more than 68,000 miles at a sustained speed of 60 miles an hour.

Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, revealed that research has disclosed that better cord can be made from cotton by using varieties selected specifically for the purpose on the basis of their physical properties. Citing the Army test, made with only one recapping, Dr. Howard said the record was even better in light truck-tire tests where tires made from a selected variety of cotton gave 300 per cent more mileage than tires made from regular commercial cotton cords. He suggested that "the time has come for us to give more thought to the selection of varieties of cotton and other crops that possess the characteristics needed for the things we want to make."

Burlington Mills Corp. Reports Earnings

Burlington Mills Corp. and subsidiaries report consolidated net earnings for the six months ended March 29, 1947, of \$12,613,476 equivalent after provision for preferred dividends to \$3.50 a share on the common stock outstanding. This compares with earnings for six months ended March 30, 1946, of \$1.36 per share after preferred dividend requirements and after adjusting the number of shares then outstanding for the two-for-one stock split in July, 1946. Sales for the first six months of the 1947 fiscal year amounted to \$110,306,278, as compared with \$64,758,139 for six months ended March 30, 1946.

Springs Mills, Inc., of 200 Church Street, New York City, was elected to membership in the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York at a meeting of the association's board of directors April 25.

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Broad Woven Rayon Output Reported

Rayon broad woven goods production totaled 1,711 million linear yards during 1946, the greatest output reported in the three-year period, 1944 through 1946, according to the Bureau of the Census. This total was ten per cent greater than in 1945 and seven per cent more than in 1944.

These statistics were compiled by the Bureau of the Census industry division from reports filed by manufacturers primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width of cotton, silk, rayon or other synthetic fabrics. All known manufacturers in the industry were canvassed. Estimates were made for a few whose reports were not received. Production of all classes of rayon fabrics showed increases in both 1945 and 1946 with the exception of 100 per cent filament rayon fabrics.

Seek Standard Nomenclature For Lubricants

A method for standardizing textile lubrication requirements was introduced at a recent meeting in Boston, Mass., of the textile lubrication division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. C. D. Brown, formerly director of research for Draper Corp. and now head of his own textile service company, presented a sample numerical system which would run from one to nine and cover all necessary oils for textile machinery while greases would be lettered from A to D and would also include the complete grouping of lubricants in this class. Such a plan, it was pointed out, would allow for simplification of charts sent out with new machinery and allow for easily read symbols to indicate type and frequency of oiling for various parts of the same equipment. Mr. Brown's presentation met with approval of the machinery manufacturing and mill men present but received considerable opposition from oil company representatives.

Members of a committee appointed to consider the report were: Robert McConnell, Whitin Machine Works, temporary chairman; Eugene C. Gwaltney, Saco-Lowell; F.

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Fitzgerald, Draper Corp.; S. A. Walsh, H & B American Machine Co.; L. S. Peterson, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Albert E. Winslow, Atwood Division, Universal Winding; P. Thomas, U. S. Textile; H. W. Ball, Foster Machine Works, R. L. Marble, Curtis & Marble; J. L. Van Horne, Universal Winding Co.; W. Egee, Fletcher Machine Co.; R. Lawson, Scott & Williams Co.; R. G. Sheperd, Factory Mutual Insurance Co., and C. D. Brown of C. D. Brown Textile Engineering Service, Inc. Oil company representatives also a part of the committee include: Henry Muller, Shell Oil Co.; R. W. Flynn, Gulf Oil Co.; Fred S. Jones, Socony-Vacuum Co.; John Tuttle, Standard Oil of New Jersey; R. J. Bender, Sinclair Oil Co.; A. F. Brewer, Texas Co., and Falls Thomason, New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Industrial Rayon Corp. Announces Dividend

Directors of Industrial Rayon Corp. at a meeting May 8 declared a dividend of 62½ cents per share on common stock of the corporation, payable June 12, 1947, to shareholders of record May 22, 1947. This represents an increase of 12½ cents over the previous quarter, when a quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid. Directors re-elected all officers for the coming year.

Two Divisions Of Burlington Mills Merged

Consolidation of the decorative fabrics division and the bedspread division of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York was announced May 6 by Robert L. Huffines, Jr., president. This division will be known as the decorative fabrics division. Walter S. Horne, vice-president of the corporation and merchandise manager of the decorative fabrics division, will continue in that capacity in the enlarged division. Philip E. Doblin, former merchandise manager of the bedspread division, has been assigned new duties in the men's wear division, in which field he had extensive experience before joining the Burlington organization. Sales offices will be maintained in their present location for the time being. They will be combined later in the year at a new location in the Empire State Building.

Fall Woolen and Rayon Cards Released

Regular editions of the 1947 Fall-Woolen Card featuring Ictones and Winter Sun Colors and the 1947 Fall Rayon Card featuring Crystal Pastels and Gala Hues have just been released to the trade by the Textile Color Card Association. Each edition contains 40 shades. Prominent among the basic ranges are rich new tones of mocha, cocoa and chocolate, together with lighter harmonizing shades of taffy, vanilla beige and champagne. Greens make a bid for strong fashion approval in subtle grayed olive and mossy variations, as well as deeper bottle and pine versions and lighter tapestry greens.

Burnt brandy, henna, mahogany and bois de rose shades reflect another high style trend. Sparkling claret and mellowed winter wine tones add further zest to the fall color picture. Significant in the sophisticated violine family are plum, amethyst, cyclamen and wisteria types. Also represented in the autumn and winter palette are greenish blues in softened tones of teal and deep agua. Winning high endorsement in the neutral scale are taupe shades of both brownish and greyish casts, steel and lighter ash and misty pearl grays.



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Cotton Goods Market

The conviction is growing among New York City selling house circles that before long a number of cotton goods consumers will be covering on future orders. Many of these people have been operating on inventories for a long time now, they point out, and before long will be coming back.

Not too much activity is expected in the next few weeks as converters continue reluctant to make forward commitments until they determine the extent of their business with cutters. This will be seen in the next month, it is said, after buyers begin granting their fall clothing orders.

The present lull will continue, with certain exceptions, until sufficiently large inroads have been made in inventories to allow buyers to return and make purchases with confidence, a leading Worth Street merchant indicates. Of course such industries as the rubber firms will adhere to their cautious policies of coming in at the very last moment and covering for July. But generally, there is little incentive for buying beyond June on these goods, trade sources say.

Various estimates are expressed by gray goods men as to just when these stocks on hand will be exhausted, with the majority pointing to three months as the probable period. However, mills are not disposed to pile up stocks either, it is reminded, and a generally healthful situation should result once buyers start returning for goods. The majority of mills on ducks and wide goods are booked through June, according to market observers.

Though the general reluctance to buy third and fourth quarter production is still strong and will no doubt continue so, it is declared in the market, nevertheless, the anticipated break did not take place after six weeks of very slow business. This convinced many cotton goods consumers that a lowering of prices will continue but there is no real need to fear an abrupt break, selling house merchants assert.

The continuing inability of converters to move finished goods will be reflected in still lower prices in the gray market, fine goods sources say. While the amount of gray goods which will be available for the remainder of the year is still below what the demand will be, buyers have shown a stubborn determination to eschew out-of-line merchandise.

The fine goods market has entered into a period of waiting, with little business being transacted at the moment. Key to the situation is the amounts of buying to be done by visiting store buyers from cutters within the next few weeks. Should there be signs of a more lively fall season, converters will then ease away from their present cautious positions and gray cloth will begin moving.

In the meantime, mills are content to wait for some sign of which way the market will turn. Generally sold up through the first half of the year, they see no reason to fear present buyers' reluctance.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Demand for most kinds of cotton sale yarn at mid-month was reported in Philadelphia as more selective to quality and prices, compared with the end of April. Concessions reported for individual counts have been smaller and less frequent in the last few weeks, distributors say, but this applies to spinners' quotations on contract business. Meanwhile, available supply has eased considerably and some preferred sorts of carded and combed yarns can more readily be had for spot and nearby shipment. It is indicated that in some lines, manufacturers' operations have been curtailed sooner than expected, resulting in deliveries being deferred at the buyers' request and continuous resale of surplus yarn, occasionally cutting under the present level quoted for new contracts.

It is pointed out that spinners as well as knitters and weavers are shying away from inventories, and this includes some integrated concerns that, a year ago, paid high prices to acquire more spindles. The latter are said to be again offering yarn in the markets, rather than accumulate stocks of finished and semi-finished products. In some quarters it is expected if demand lags through mid-June, many integrated spindles now running on sales yarn will be shut down temporarily.

In the carded division, knitters are described as pressing for further price reductions to facilitate movement of popular-priced items in variety chains next fall.

As buyers proceed with the business of whittling down over-sized yarn inventories or coast along operating from on-hand supplies, many distributors have decided to ride out the calm and refrain from pushing sales during the current lull. Trading in the yarn market has not come to a stand-still, but buyers are presently interested only in close-by delivery, usually at poundages down noticeably from volume sought prior to April.

Generally, prices have held firm despite the sag in demand, as users carefully feel their way through unsettled markets. True, the premiums are going or gone but little change has been noted in quotations of those spinners who did not jump into the top price brackets.

Trade observers indicate that additional spinners are attempting to pare production by shifting to finer counts, acting on the belief that this achieves the same net results in some instances as curtailing the work schedule.



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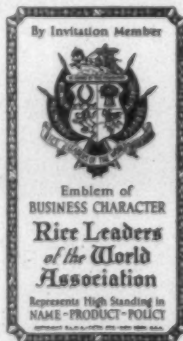
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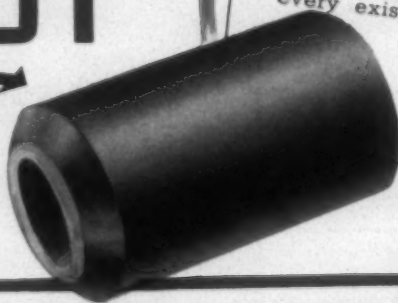
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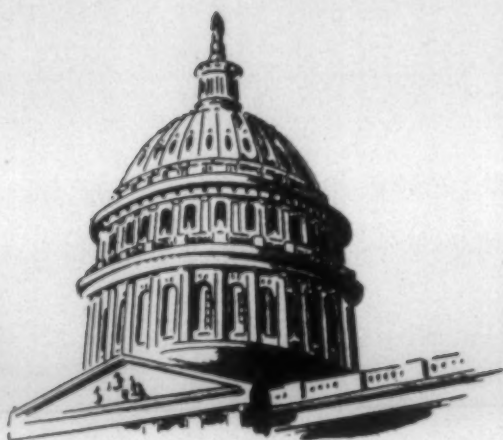
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



It's an even chance Mr. Truman will veto the new labor bill. His political advisers, eyeing the "labor vote," want a veto. But he can lose far more than he will gain with a veto. The strongest grass roots pressure for the bill comes from smaller towns and farm and livestock areas where it's felt strikes and union aggressions have produced high prices and shortages—in farm machinery, housing materials, clothing, trucks and automobiles. Rank-and-file union members, writing to legislators, divided about 50-50 in urging a new labor law, with restoration of the little fellow's rights. Their wives, in writing, averaged about three in five in urging enactment. A veto will stir up unprecedented resentment in small towns and rural areas, and react sharply and probably unfavorably within the ranks of organized labor.

Final passage by the Senate, 68 to 24, dulls the edge of a veto. The vote would have been 70 to 25 if all senators had been present, or six more than a two-thirds majority. If vetoed the bill may lose four supporters: Aiken (Vt.), Republican, and Hatch (N. H.), Lucas (Ill.), and Sparkman (Ala.), Democrats. Opponents hope, too, to gain Connally (Tex), and Fulbright (Ark.) to support a veto. The rules require a two-thirds majority of the senators present and voting. With the Bilbo vacancy, a quorum is 48.

The two bills as passed by the House and Senate will be pieced together by conferees, and a report may not be made for two or three weeks. Both measures represent the most comprehensive effort to rewrite existing labor laws since the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935. Both bills primarily would equalize the obligations of unions and employers in collective bargaining, and do away with the bludgeon, blackjack and threat as instruments in wage negotiations. Both bills go far beyond the Case Bill, which the President vetoed last year.

The bills are similar in many respects. Both outlaw jurisdictional and secondary strikes; outlaw the closed shop and permit a union shop only when a majority of affected workers want it; ban the involuntary check-off or maintenance of union dues; deny bargaining rights to unions officered by communists or red sympathizers; make unions

subject to suit for breach of contract; guarantee free speech to employers; prohibit coercion of workers in the choice of representatives; relieve employers of the obligation to bargain collectively with foremen; permit employers to petition N. L. R. B. for an election; authorize the attorney general to seek injunctions against paralyzing nationwide strikes, and set up new mediation machinery independent of the Department of Labor.

The House bill puts a virtual ban on nationwide bargaining, which failed by two votes in the Senate; creates a new board, displacing N. L. R. B. to hear unfair labor charges; prohibits mass picketing, and violence in picketing, and applies anti-trust laws to these practices; permits unions to expel communists; prohibits unreasonable union dues and initiation fees; bans sit-down strikes; prohibits use of union funds in national or state elections and primaries; prohibits unions forcing hiring of more workers than an employer needs; and allows employers to seek injunctions against jurisdictional strikes and boycotts, and to sue for triple damages.

Bill of the House strikes out the Wagner Act provision that authority of N. L. R. B. to prevent unfair labor practices "shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention (state boards) that has been established by agreement, law or otherwise." The Senate bill would allow N. L. R. B. to yield jurisdiction to the states in handling most unfair labor charges.

Speaker Martin has announced that if the bill is vetoed, and the veto sustained, the House will make no further attempt this year to enact labor legislation. Minority Leader Barkley in the Senate accused Martin of practicing "a form of intimidation on the President." Unions claim they have "assurances" that Mr. Truman will protect them from "encroachment on their rights."

The Senate bill differs from the House bill in that it outlaws health and welfare funds only unless equally administered by employers and employees; calls for a joint Senate-House committee to study labor-management relations; retains N. L. R. B. but increases the members from

three to seven; delegates all authority on injunctions to N. L. R. B.; allows employers to sue only for straight damages in connection with jurisdictional strikes and boycotts; and generally revamps N. L. R. B.

The Senate bill is quite largely a result of political expediency, a desire of Senate leaders to obtain a bill to send to conference with the House. No one expects much yielding by the House on its bill, passed 308 to 107, or 18 more than two-thirds of the whole House. The House will concede some points, but the Senate bill will be tightened.

Opponents of the Senate bill, led by Morse (R., Ore.), and Pepper (D., Fla.), put last minute emphasis on "political repercussions next year" in urging defeat, but Wherry (R., Neb.), and Brewster (R., Me.) said the voters gave a clear mandate last November and expected responsive action now. Morse straddled to the last by asserting sympathy with objectives, but asking for a series of bills. Taft (R., O.) objected that this would allow the President to pick and choose and to really write the labor legislation.

Biggest high pressure lobby effort in the Senate corridors since the bonus march was staged by both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions as the hour approached for a final vote on the labor bill. They were credited with the last minute switch of two Southern Democrats to oppose the bill, and the switch of two other Southern Democrats to vote for it.

The unions' big demand on Congress broke down completely because of one fact. Before Congressional reorganization it was possible to smother bills in labor committees that had been carefully packed for 15 years, and refuse to report out any bill to the Senate or House opposed by organized labor. New and larger labor committees are refusing the dictation of labor bosses, when they fall back on the threat of a veto.

Old-age payroll taxes will probably be frozen at one per cent again in 1948. They are due to go to 2½ per cent next year unless Congress intervenes. Present taxes are bringing in fabulous returns, says Senator Milliken (R., Col.), and a higher levy would tend to offset a reduction in personal income taxes.

Tax reduction bill of the Senate will not vary much from the House bill, passed 273 to 137. A new cut-off point will be placed at \$80,000 in income, with a reduction of 15 per cent on income up to \$302,000. The Senate will retain the 30 per cent cut on \$1,000 or less, and 20 per cent cut up to \$80,000.

Hearings for general revision of all Federal revenue laws are starting before the House ways and means committee. It's the most comprehensive inquiry the committee has ever made, and envisions more cuts in personal income taxes,

cuts in corporate taxes and excises, and streamlining the whole Federal tax structure. A bill will not be drafted before next year, but all of the committee spade work will be done this year.

Veterans are preparing for their big bonus drive next year. It's an election year, and they expect less opposition from both parties. Outlay for veterans this year is \$7,200,000,000, outside of G. I. terminal leave bonds.

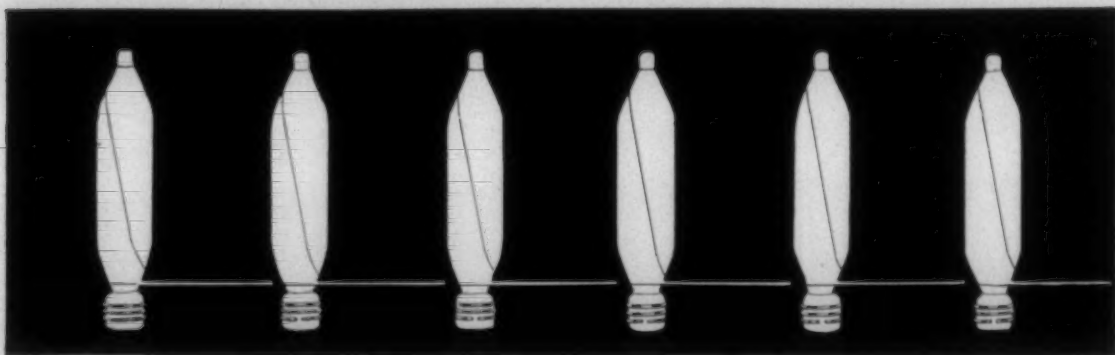
Lewis contemplates a strike July 1 in West Virginia and other Southern coal fields. He's moving to persuade companies with Northern and Southern mines to sign up for both, and undercut the recalcitrant Southern mines into signing under threat of a strike. This kind of strike would impair competitive relationships, and force coal consumers into Northern markets. While the miners' union policy committee has not even passed on demands that will be made on the operators, Lewis' terms are an eight-hour day at the same wages paid now for a nine-hour day, and a ten per cent per ton royalty for his welfare fund, or almost \$70,000,000 a year. Present scale gives a miner \$75.25 a week if he works the full 54 hours, and average earnings of all mine employees is \$70 a week.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. eventually may merge, but not now. Unification talks were forced on both of them by the calamitous prospect of stiff labor laws, and both groups had crossed fingers. Cleavage between the two groups is too deep, and jurisdictional problems too great, to be solved soon. Also, none of the big bosses in both groups want to take second row seats.

A new wave of social legislation is shaping in Congress. The spearhead is the Taft-Fulbright Bill to create a new Department of Health, Education and Security, with strong chances of passage. It will be followed by effort to broaden and widen all Federal social-uplift efforts. The contention is that this Congress has concentrated on retrenchment, lower taxes and labor curbs, and wholly neglected the nation's social needs.

The President in approving the ban on portal pay suits called for adoption of a 65-cent minimum wage, but support for this proposal is dwindling. The belief in Congress is wage questions should be left to employers and employees in the negotiation of contracts.

Legislatures are rapidly extending controls in various states on the activities of unions. The closed shop has been banned in 13 states, and limitations put on it in six other states. Picketing is restricted in 11 states. Other practices outlawed by some states are secondary boycotts, jurisdictional strikes, check-off of union dues, maintenance of membership provisions, and compulsory union membership. Financial reports will be required of unions under new laws of several states.



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